The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2404. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

NO BATTLE YET.

BLOCKADE OF AUSTRIAN PORTS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Result of the English Elections—Gain for the Ministry.

Later from India and China.

Decline in Cotton—Consols 91 1-4 a 91 1-2.

[illegible]

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, June 2.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 21st ult., arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon.

The American has 40 passengers. The packet, May 21st, passed the Royal Mail steamship *Africa* down bound for Liverpool, off Cape Race, from New-York for Liverpool.

The advices are three days later than previously published, and are of considerable importance, more especially in a commercial point of view.

The steam-sloop-of-war *City of Washington*, from New-York on Saturday, the 7th of May, arrived at Liverpool on the 19th.

The steamship *Germania*, from New-York May 4, and St. Jones, N. F., arrived at Galway on the night of the 18th.

The steamship *Arctic*, from New-York on Saturday, May 7, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 20th.

Among the passengers in the *America* is General Wyndham, of Kars, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Canada.

The news from the seat of war is without any features of great importance.

No battle had as yet occurred.

The Austrians had removed their head-quarters to Cremona, and had also withdrawn from Vercelli, which place had been occupied by the French and Sardinians.

All notice was raised for the last blockade.

All the Austrian ports had been blockaded by the French squadron, and many of their vessels had been taken.

There were various reports that the Emperors of Austria and General Niel had reached Milan, and left for Turin.

The Austrians were expected to remain inactive till the Emperor reaches the army.

The Liverpool Post publishes, what is called reliable information, that the passage of the Tisino by the French will be the signal for a European Alliance against France, and that Austrian troops will march on Paris.

The bulletins of the belligerent parties are quite contradictory.

All the channels to the Venetian capital are blocked up.

The English elections were concluded, and the result results in a substantial gain of 20.

The Bombay Mail of April 30 had arrived. Tantia Topee had been tried by Court-Martial on the 15th of April, and hanged.

The late Imperial Commissioner at Canton, and died in India, where he was a prisoner in the hands of the Russians.

The Bombay export market was active, and that for import was firm.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

A dispatch dated Paris, 19th, says the headquarters of the Austrian army has been removed to Brescia. Great movements of troops have taken place, and a collision is expected to-day or to-morrow.

Advices from other quarters state that a battle is anticipated hourly, but the London Times, in summing up the position of affairs, considers it almost certain that June will have begun before any great blow is struck.

The following official French bulletins appeared in the Monitor:

ALESSANDRIA, May 17.—The Emperor went yesterday to Valenza to view the position of our vanguard on the corner of the Po. He paid a visit to the King of Sardinia this morning at Confienza. The weather has become better.

ALESSANDRIA, May 18.—The organization of the army is going on actively. The repair of the damage done by the enemy to the bridges, roads and railways is progressing satisfactorily.

The Austrians continued their exactions upon the people of Vercelli, who were filled with consternation, and quite out of condition to satisfy their demands.

During the night of the 17th a body of Austrians, 140 strong, attacked the Bridge of Valenza through a bravado and made a desperate attempt to take it.

The following official bulletins have been issued by the Sardinian Government:

TURIN, May 17.—The Sardinian sponge the right bank of the Po to the so Castle Sangiovanni, and saw 20,000 troops.

The fortifications of the Bridge of Stella for the purpose of protecting the retreat of the Austrians.

An order of the King of Sardinia has been published conferring the names of those who signalized themselves in the last military operations.

TURIN, May 19.—Yesterday several detachments of Austrians, advanced to Garlasco, near San Germano, driving off cattle and firing at the peasants. Our troops, desiring to fight, awaited the enemy at San Giorgione, but they withdrew to Vercelli, which place they then, yesterday evening, after blowing up two arches of the Bridge of Stella. Our troops occupied Vercelli, this afternoon. The Austrians, with their artillery, are still on the left bank of the river.

Some skirmishes had yet taken place between the opposing armies.

The Austrians had withdrawn from Vercelli, and blown up the bridge.

It was reported that General GIULAI had sent word to his Government that his provisions were beginning to fail in Piedmont, and that he would not be able to hold his present position for more than fifteen days longer.

The French Government, it was said, had received information that four Russian *corps d'armée* had moved towards the Austrian frontier.

It was reported that the Emperor of Austria arrived on the 14th at Milan, and departed immediately for the army, accompanied by General Niel.

The official Wiener Zeitung announces that a Sardinian lady, while going into Venice, was stopped by a French frigate and informed that all Austrian ports, with the exception of Trieste and Ancona, were in a state of blockade. The commander of the squadron at Venice had received no notice of the fact.

The French fleet before Venice had already taken twenty vessels.

Fifteen French men-of-war had been seen near Pelagosa, on the coast of Dalmatia.

The Times correspondent in the Austrian camp says that a naval attack on Venice would have no chance of success. Every channel has either been quite blockaded up by sunken ships, or vessels laden with stones are moved close by, ready to close the small remaining passages at a few minutes' notice and some of large calibre command all those obstructions. The Paris correspondent of the Times, however, says that the French squadron is not to attack Venice, but merely to blockade that port for the present.

The Liverpool Post promises to have reliable information respecting the policy of Austria's mysterious proceedings. It says the moment the French troops cross the Ticino, the Austrian troops will march direct on Paris. Russia will then join Austria, and the moment of what under this necessary is to be Moldavia and Wallachia. The crossing of the Ticino will be regarded as an invasion of Austrian territory, and on that conviction Prussia and Germany will act. The Post then proceeds to show the necessities for a European league against Napoleon, and says that it is disposed to place implicit faith in the information.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliament elections were completed, with the following result: Liberals elected, 348; Conservatives elected, 326. There is a Ministerial gain of 20. Including in the Liberals are about 20 independent members and what Liberals, who will hold the balance of power.

The Queen's speech, it was expected, would not be delivered before the 10th of June.

The Daily News says that the Liberals will insist on taking up the Reform question at the point where it stood when the dissolution of Parliament took place.

The shipping trade was greatly agitated as to the conveyance of goods contraband of war.

Lord Malmesbury, in reply to a special inquiry whether the neutrality proclamation contemplated coal as contraband, says that the passages in the proclamation referring to contraband goods, are not intended to prohibit the exportation of coal or any other article, but to warn Her Majesty's subjects that if they do carry, for the use of one belligerent, articles which are contraband, and their property be captured by another belligerent, Her Majesty's Government will not undertake to interfere against such capture.

The *Shipping Gazette* suggests that the Government should call on the belligerents to specify by proclamation, those articles which they are resolved shall henceforth constitute contraband of war.

The chartering of vessels to France as store or troop ships was regarded as illegal.

The eight large steamers of the European and American Company had been definitely purchased on speculation by Messrs. Lavan and Houlder, of Manchester.

The *Daily News* says that the Government will almost immediately invite tenders for the monthly conveyance of the Australian mails and Panama.

Twenty thousand landsmen have been enrolled in the British Navy within a few weeks.

THE LATEST ENGLISH NEWS.

LONDON, Saturday morning.

The London Stock Exchange has been very dull and Consols have slightly declined.

The Times' City Article, of last evening, says: "Complete stagnation continues to prevail in the Stock Exchange. The scarcity of Stock having been somewhat relieved prices closed about one-eighth per cent worse than yesterday. The discount market was very dull. Good bills at two to three months were taken at 3@4 per cent. Gold continues to be taken from the Bank for export. The bills of SEVASTOPOLO & SONS, a Greek firm in London, were yesterday returned.

The house held a respectable position, but its engagements, which are chiefly in the foreign corn trade, are not believed to be large.

In the wheat market yesterday, Monday's rates were nominally quoted, but the tendency was downward, and sales could not be effected except at a reduction.

The Times' City article also says that the Funds opened on Friday without recovery from the decline of the previous day, and that the market was heavy throughout, the final transactions being at a reduction of ¼ per cent. The demand for money in the open market was very moderate. At the Bank a fair business was done, chiefly with regular customers.

Continental papers announce the failure of the banking-house of FRÜHLING & Co., at Augsburg.

The Bank of Thuringia has also suspended, owing, it is said, to the flight of the manager.

FRANCE.

Orders have been sent to Baron GROS, French Ambassador at China, instructing him to return to France.

The French fleet has also been recalled from China.

The *Corps Législatif* had been prorogued to the 25th of May.

The fluctuations on the Paris Bourse were frequent but slight. On the 20th the prices fell a quarter, but rallied and closed at a fractional advance. The three per cents were at 67f. for money, and 67f. 5c. for accounts.

AUSTRIA.

An imperial decree increases the direct and indirect taxation, not including the monopoly of the tobacco trade and the customs duties.

GERMANY.

In the sitting of the Federal Diet Prussia declared that although she still adhered to her protest against the proposal of Hanover to form a federal *corps d'armée* of observation on the Rhine, yet she did not object to its being established as a matter of form. The proposal was accordingly referred to the Commission of Management of Military Affairs.

SWITZERLAND.

Indications were manifested by the Italian refugees on the Swiss frontiers to stir up a revolution in Lombardy, but they were put down by the Swiss troops who seized a quantity of guns and gunpowder.

The Swiss Federal Diet had resolved on prohibiting the exportation of arms to, and the collecting of arms by the inhabitants of places in the immediate vicinity of the Italian frontiers. Fugitives and deserters able to bear arms are to be forbidden to pass from the territories of one belligerent in the territories of the other.

NAPLES.

The King still survives.

Great intrigues were on foot to procure the crown of the Two Sicilies for the Queen's eldest son.

INDIA.

The Bombay mails of the 26th of April reached England on the 19th of May.

TANTIA TOPEE was tried by Court-Martial on the 15th of April, and was sentenced to death and hanged on the 18th.

The rebels in small bodies continued to be fallen in with and were generally dispersed.

The latest advices from Calcutta report the death of Commissioner YULE.

The Bombay export market was active, and Cotton Goods exceedingly dearer. Imports were firm, and in fair demand, but Yarns in some cases rather lower. Freights were steady and firm, Exchange 2s. 1½d.@2s. 1¾d.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week in the Liverpool market at 32,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were for export, and only 200 on speculation. The current qualities of American were ¼d.@¼d. W. P. lower, and a still greater reduction was submitted to for inferior descriptions, while sandy Cottons were almost unsalable. The sales of Friday were 4,000 bales. Holders were pressing their stocks upon the market, but the closing feeling was dullness. The following are the authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7¾d.; Middling do., 6¾d.; Fair Mobiles, 7d.; Middling do., 6¼d.; Fair Uplands, 6¾d.; Middling do., 6¼d. The stock in port was estimated at 565,000 bales, of which 501,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The news from Manchester is unfavorable. There had been a slight decline in Yarns, though there was a better demand for India goods.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

In the Liverpool BREADSTUFFS Market, at the close, there was a declining tendency, and all descriptions were slightly lower. Messrs. RYDEBACKER, FRENCH & Co. say the week opened with an upward tendency and a slight advance on all qualities, but it was subsequently lost. FLOUR was very dull, and 2d.@4d. lower since Tuesday; American, 11s.@14s. 3d. WHEAT also very dull, and offered at 4d. reduction, without finding buyers; Western Red, 8s.@10s. 9d.; do. White, 10s. 6d.@11s. 2d.; Southern White, 10s. 3d.@12s. Corn steady, but quotations quite nominal; Mixed, do. 5s. 6d.@5s. 11d.; Yellow, do. 11d.@7s. 2d.; White, 5s.@5s. 9d. The weather had been favorable for the growing crops.

Messrs. BIGLAND, AUSTIN & Co. say FLOUR had declined 6d. since Tuesday.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, AUSTIN & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and JAMES MCHENRY quote BEEF heavy and 2s.@10s. lower, under heavy arrivals. PORK steady, closing firm. BACON firm and 1s. higher. LARD firm, but quiet. TALLOW had been unsettled, but closed quiet and steady at 57s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' and other circulars quote POTASHES quiet, at 31c.@32c.; PEARLS quiet. SUGAR quiet, and inferior qualities somewhat lower. COFFEE quiet, but the inferior qualities were slightly better. RICE heavy. FISH OILS—Sales unimportant. LINSEED OIL, 30s.@30s. 3d.; ROSIN firm, at 4s. 6d.@4s. 9d. for common; 10s. 3d.@10s. 6d. for fine. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 42s. 6d.@44s. on the spot, and 42s.@42s. 6d. to arrive. TEA in but little inquiry, and prices weak.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote WHEAT buoyant at the opening and 2s.@4s. higher, but dull at the close. IRON—Rails dull, and offered at £5 15s.@£6; Bars dull. SUGAR heavy and 6d. lower. TEA firm and MC. better; Common Congou 1s. 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE heavy and all qualities slightly declined; sales at 44s. LINSEED CAKES declined 2s. 6d.@5s. FISH OILS—Sales unimportant. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money market was slightly easier. Consols were quoted, at the close, on Friday, 91¼@91½ for money, and 91¼@91½ for account.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £154,000.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote Silver 5s. 2¼d.; Eagles, 78s. 4d.

LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday—11 A. M.

Consols opened at last night's quotations.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARINGS BROTHERS report the market for American Stocks generally unchanged.

Messrs. ROTH & Son quote the market as quiet, but steady at the close.

The latest sales were as follows: Illinois Central Sevens of 1875, (Sterling,) 65½; do. Sevens, 66½@67; Erie Railroad Sevens, Third Mortgage, 87@88.

HAVRE MARKETS.

No report of the Havre market has come to hand.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches from Minister McLane—Condition of Affairs in Mexico—Chances for the Negotiation of a Treaty—Naval Force at Tampico, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 2.

Voluminous dispatches received at the State Department to-day from Mr. MCLANE give a detailed account of his affair with MIRAMON. It appears that our Minister followed the precedent set by the British Government, which made certain demands of the Juarez Party, even while recognizing the other Government. MIRAMON declined receiving Mr. MCLANE's communication, which excited the indignation of the latter, who complains bitterly to the Government here. It is not known what views the Administration will take of the matter.

MIRAMON had issued a decree forbidding any communication between Mexico and Vera Cruz, and the same day sold to a party the exclusive privilege of transporting goods from Vera Cruz to the city, in consideration of the party paying to the Government an *ad valorem* tax of twenty-six per cent on all goods brought in. This party sublets or sells privileges to others for an additional tariff paid him. Thus it is that the merchants of Mexico are now receiving their goods. These charges are in addition to the tariff levied and collected at Vera Cruz.

It appears that the English subjects in Mexico feel outraged at the conduct of the British Minister, and have sent a communication on the subject to London. It is intimated that Mr. OWEN will be superseded.

Late intelligence corroborates the report of the assassination of one Englishman, and the narrow escape of another.

Mr. MCLANE had not received the last instructions sent to him. They will reach him on the 4th inst. These instructions are very full, and must result in the early conclusion of a treaty. The only question delaying the negotiation was the protection of the Isthmus by American arms. On this point Mr. MCLANE is directed to provide that when Mexico shall fail to afford ample protection to the lives and property of American citizens passing the Transit, or fail to protect the Transit from any interruption whatever, American forces shall be called on to do so. For this purpose Mexico shall keep at each terminus of the route a Commissioner, whose duty it shall be to give notice to our ships-of-war of any difficulty or threatened interruption, and ask for aid. The other points are as before stated in my dispatches.

A New-York paper has announced the reception here of official dispatches from our Minister to Vienna, giving his opinion as to the effect of the European war upon Austria. I dislike to spoil so interesting a *canard*, but I am authorized to say that not a single line, of any description, has been received by the State Department from our Minister at Vienna since the first announcement of his reception there.

The Interior Department has determined on the immediate removal of the Texas Indians from their present reserves to the Choctaw lease, and the War Department has been called on for a military escort.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 2.

The Navy Department, to-day, received a letter from Captain FARRAGUT, commanding the U. S. ship *Brooklyn*, dated Vera Cruz, May 21, in which he says that Captain JARVIS sailed in the ship *Susquehanna*, for Pensacola, on the 16th, and the ship *Saratoga* arrived at Vera Cruz on the same day. He adds:

As Minister MCLANE is desirous of having a ship at Tampico, in anticipation of an attack on that place by the Miramon party, I shall direct Commander Turner to proceed thither immediately, with orders to land a force of marines and others, if necessary, for the protection of the American Consulate, and such American citizens as may seek his protection; and in the event of the town being carried by assault to require of the Commanding General the assurance of protection to the Consulate and all American citizens. Such instructions will be in conformity with the views of the Minister.

The permission or instruction for their landing will be forwarded by the Juarez Government to the Governor of Tampico at the same time. There were, at Vera Cruz, when the above was written, two English, one French, and two Spanish war vessels. The French Admiral left Tampico the 12th of May, in company with a brig-of-war. The sloop *Preble*, entered to the Gulf of Mexico, has the same officers who went out on the Paraguay expedition, with the exception of Lieutenant LOWRY, detached on account of sickness. Lieutenant BAKER supplies the vacancy thus occasioned.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided, on appeal, that engravings, plain or colored, in whole or part, after they are printed, are subject to a duty of 15 per centum. As a general practice, under previous tariffs, the metal duty has been assessed on "plated castors," whether they were furnished on importation with bottles or not, and the glass duty on castor bottles, when imported separately from the stand. The Secretary sees no sufficient reason for departing from that practice, under the existing tariff. The metal being the material of the chief value, therefore the plated ware is subject to a duty of 24 per cent. Linen shirt-bosoms, not being fit for wear in their present state, but rather the material to be used in the manufacture of shirts, and being a linen fabric, will be treated as a manufacture of flax subject to a duty of 15 per cent.

New-Hampshire Legislature—Message of Governor Goodwin.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 2.

The old-fashioned manner of celebrating the election was revived to-day with unusual demonstrations. The city is alive with enthusiasm. The military and firemen are out in large numbers, and invited guests are present from nearly all the New-England States.

Gov. GOODWIN will be inducted into office at 3 P. M. His message is quite lengthy. He recommends a short session of the Legislature and economy in administering the Government. The present State debt is a fraction less than $72,400. The causes of education and agriculture are represented as receiving increased attention, and as being in an encouraging condition. The establishment of an agricultural department at Dartmouth College is contemplated. Manufactures are stated to be assuming a healthy position, and the Governor trusts that the enactment of a tariff protective of home industry will be adopted by Congress. The banking interest is in a healthy condition, and new charters are disapproved of, except where shown to be for the public good. The railroad interests are alluded to in the Message, showing that there are about 700 miles of road in operation in the State, with a capital of $16,000,000, and which cost over $20,000,000, much of the stock being unproductive to the stockholders; but as the roads have largely developed the resources, and increased the wealth of the State, the Governor suggests a reduction of their taxation. Governor GOODWIN says New-Hampshire yields to no State in her adherence to the Federal Union and the Constitution, and her people will never tolerate the doctrine of nullification, or the idea of a dissolution of this Confederacy; but, while she allows to all other States their rights, she will maintain hers. She will never meddle with the domestic institutions of her sister States, but is bound to prevent the extension of the curse of slavery over territory now free. She will rejoice to see a truly national and patriotic Administration restored, and the principles of the fathers of the country again administered.

The Legislative Session will commence to-morrow, and probably close the last week in the month.

Homœopathic Festival.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 2.

A festival was held in Faneuil Hall this afternoon and evening by the Homœopathic Faculty. Addresses were made by Dr. D. S. WRIGHT, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mayor LINCOLN, Professors HARTSHORN and RAND, of Pennsylvania, Dr. WRIGHT, Lewis, Dr. WEST, and others. The evening festival was attended by about three thousand persons, including our prominent citizens.

Railroad Celebration.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 2.

About six hundred citizens of Chicago, Milwaukee and Fort Wayne, arrived this morning on an excursion train to celebrate the opening of the new route to Chicago, via the Cincinnati, Hamilton, Dayton and Michigan, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Roads. At the reception at the Mechanics' Exchange, the hospitalities of the city were tendered by Mayor BURNS, and speeches were made by Mayor HAYNE, of Chicago, and L. L. L'HOMMEDIEU, President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road. In the afternoon the guests witnessed a display of steam fire engines.

Later from Havana—Fire at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 2.

The steamer *Tuskenola*, from Havana, is below, with dates to the 30th. She reports the state of sugar firm and active at 8@8¼ reals for Nos. 11 and 12; molasses active at 4¼@5½ reals; lard buoyant at 16@19 reals. Sterling Exchange dull, and quoted at 110; New-York do., 60 days sight, 2½.

The bark *Arcade* was partially burnt last night, together with two adjoining buildings. Loss $15,000. The *Bulletin* office narrowly escaped destruction.

Ohio Politics.

CLEVELAND, O., Thursday, June 2.

The Republican State Convention, to-day, nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—WILLIAM DENNISON, Jr.
Lieutenant Governor—RENZIN C. KUNZ.
Supreme Judge—W. Y. GUSTON.
Auditor—R. W. TAYLOR.
Treasurer—A. P. STONE.
Secretary of State—A. T. RUSSELL.
Board of Public Works—John Gregory.
School Commissioner—Anson Smith.

Vermont Episcopal Convention.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Thursday, June 2.

The Annual Episcopal Convention held here to-day, made choice of the following clerical and lay deputies to the General Convention: The Rev. John A. Hicks, D.D., of Rutland; the Rev. Geo. E. MARSH, D.D., of Bennington; the Rev. D. HILLHOUSE, of Burlington; the Rev. Frederick W. Shelton, of Montpelier; Isaac F. Redfield, of Windsor; Thomas H. Canfield, of Burlington; Sylvester Deming, of Arlington and Edmund Weston, of Randolph.

Immense Damages in a Breach of Promise Case.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 2.

In the case of Miss CARSTANG vs. SHAW, for breach of promise of marriage, the jury this afternoon rendered a verdict for the full amount of the petition of the plaintiff, $100,000. It is understood that counsel for the defendant will file a demand to have the verdict set aside, and also a petition for a new trial.

Official Edition of the Session Laws—Canal Board.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 2.

The official edition of the Session Laws of 1859, published under the direction of the Secretary of State, is now issued and ready for distribution by W. C. LYONS & Co., in Albany.

The Canal Board adjourned to-day, till the 8th of June; after that meeting they will take a long recess.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT GALENA.

GALENA, Ill., Thursday, June 2.

A destructive fire broke out here at 3 o'clock this morning. BEAVER's crockery store and the DeSOTO HOUSE were totally destroyed. The lower portion of the DeSOTO HOUSE was occupied by FACKLEM & Co., wholesale drygoods. Several other smaller buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $140,000, of which $45,000 is insured in the Home Insurance Company, New-York, and the Ætna and Phœnix companies, Hartford.

FIRE IN LAFAYETTE, IND.,

LAFAYETTE, Thursday, June 2.

By a fire this morning, SPENCER's Block was partially destroyed. The loss on the building is $2,000. W. L. GREGORY, hardware merchant lost $5,000. Several other stores and offices were damaged, and the total loss is from $10,000 to $12,000, mostly insured.

Sale of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad.

JANESVILLE, Ohio, Thursday, June 2.

The Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad was sold, to-day, to the first and second mortgage bondholders, for a nominal sum.

Death of Jacob A. Barker.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 2.

JACOB A. BARKER, an old and prominent citizen of Buffalo, died this morning.

From Rio Janeiro.

By the brig *Sea Breeze*, which arrived yesterday morning from Rio Janeiro, we have files from that city to April 30; but, although their dates are two days later than those previously received, they contain nothing of interest. The whole amount of coffee exported from the 1st to the 19th of April was 125,925 bags. The amount of coffee which changed hands April 19 was 3,200 bags.

The American bark *Harvest* was sold at auction on the 19th.

Later from Buenos Ayres.

DISQUIETUDE OF THE COUNTRY—APPREHENSIONS OF INVASION—MOVEMENTS OF URQUIZA—MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival of the bark *George Warren*, we have dates from Buenos Ayres to April 19.

The state of the country was unsatisfactory, and rumors of war prevailed on all sides. The red ribbon of ROSAS was openly assumed by the people of the Interior, who desire to force Buenos Ayres, at arms, to rejoin the Confederation.

URQUIZA had declared—as it was reported—that he would be before Buenos Ayres on the 1st of May, and in the Plaza on the 25th of May. He was endeavoring to raise a loan with which to commence operations, but so far without success. URQUIZA had dispatched the priest PENA to Paraguay, to ask a loan of money, men and vessels of war from President LOPEZ.

The Government of Buenos Ayres, strengthened by recent success of the Militia, and the confidence of the people of the Province, were making great preparations to meet and repel URQUIZA in case he should attempt to put his threats into execution. All the arms in deposit had been purchased by the Government, and among them some very fine improved American fire-arms.

Col. MITRE, the Minister of War, and Gen. HORNOS, had gone to the northern frontier, with a powerful force, to stop URQUIZA's hordes of Gauchos on the border. Dr. D. PAUNA GELLEGAO took charge of the War Department during Col. MITRE's absence.

The ship *Shelter*, of New-York, from New-York, would be condemned and sold at Buenos Ayres.

The bark *Austin*, Captain BENSON, of Kennebunk, was totally destroyed by fire on April 7. She had a valuable cargo of over five hundred bales of wool, and was ready to put to sea, having a pilot on board. The vessel was undoubtedly fired by design. The crew mutinied, and three-quarters of an hour after the fire broke out took to the boat, and wanton there. Nothing whatever was saved. The crew were arrested by the United States Consul, Mr. Wm. HOLMES HUDSON, who organized a Court of Inquiry, consisting of Lieuts. C. H. WEBB and G. CULLEY, U. S. N.; Captain F. B. LANGDON, ship *Parana*, and O. M. BARNARD, Esq., of Boston, Secretary. The Consul presided, and, after a careful investigation of three days, the Court decided to send the crew to the United States for trial. They were ironed, and sent on board the United States store-ship *Relief*, at Montevideo, by which their passage home had been taken.

The United States brigs *Dolphin* and *Saratoga* were in port at Buenos Ayres—all well.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PACINI'S grand opera of "Saffo" will be played here to-night with Mlle. COTTEZ, Mme. STRAKOSCH, Signor BRIGNOLI and Signor BARILI in the principal parts. During the Summer season (commencing to-night) the prices of admission will be reduced to the old standard of one dollar, with an extra charge of fifty cents for reserved seats.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.—A meeting of the officers and men of the Twelfth Regiment, who are opposed to the proposed incorporation of the command with the Tenth Regiment, as directed by the Governor, met at the Mercer House last evening. There were nearly 250 men present. Sergeant J. M. SCHENCK was called to the Chair, and Private RAYMAN acted as Secretary. It was stated that a proposition which provided for the district organization of the Regiment was under the consideration of the Governor, and the meeting adjourned to Friday next, at 8 P. M., with the understanding that some definite action should at that time be had. Strong hopes were expressed that the Governor would revoke the order which he had made.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Movements of Minister McLane—Financial Shifts of the Factions—Temper of the Liberal Party—Proclamations of the Revolutionists—American Citizens to be Protected.

THE RECALL OF SANTA ANNA.

Historical Notes of Recent Mexican History.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Thursday, May 19, 1859.

On the 10th inst. the United States screw steamer *Bonsilas*, with Mr. MCLANE on board, left this port for Tampico and returned on the evening of the 14th. The object of Mr. MCLANE's visit to Tampico was to ascertain the condition of American interests at that place, and what steps it would be necessary to take for the protection of the same. In case any warlike demonstrations should be made in that region, (as it was then rumored there would be,) by forces from the City of Mexico. Finding everything quiet at Tampico, and no reliable evidence that troops were en route from Mexico, Mr. MCLANE proceeded to Matillan, to learn from the steamer *Costaricense* which left the Tuxpan would return to Vera Cruz. Ascertaining it was the intention to dispatch the *Tuxpan* on her regular day, the *Bonsilas* with the Minister returned to this place yesterday. The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, Capt. TURNER, also arrived yesterday from Pensacola, and anchored at Sacrificios.

Since last advices, there have been reports of military expeditions, marches and countermarches, battles, defeats, victories, &c., but it does not appear that any important result in military matters has followed the movements of either party. Official information has been received by the Government of the taking of Monclova and Colima by the Liberals; also of the defeat of MARTA MAY, Governor, by the Liberal Chief ARAMBURU. A few days since, there was a guerilla affair between a party of Liberals and General forces at CORRAMATAPEC, between Jalapa and Orizaba. The Liberals won the fight. In my last, mention was made of a contemplated attack by the Liberals on Jalapa, held by ROMAN with fifteen hundred men. Seven hundred men left this place to unite with ARTEGA, who, it was stated, had some two thousand men in the Jalapa mountains. But the affair came to nought. ARTEGA's forces were divided and stationed at different points, and it does not appear that he took the first step towards a movement on Jalapa. A portion of the soldiers that went from Vera Cruz, fearing they would return to this sickly place, deserted. The balance are stationed at the *Puente Nacional*. Both ARTEGA and TAGLIANO are here. Why the contemplated movement was not made on Jalapa is a mystery.

We have advices from the City of Mexico as to the 13th inst., from which it appears that matters stand as previously reported, except that MIRAMON—and his party are more and more harassed for the want of means. It appears that the clergy have in reality used up all their available means, such as ready money—personal property of various kinds, and all they dare of the valuable vessels and ornaments of the churches. Now, although they are willing to hypothecate any amount of their lands, houses, &c., it proves since the recognition of the Juarez Government by the American Minister that no one will either buy their property or take it as security for money loaned. Any confiscation or attempt to sell this property on the part of MIRAMON—and he would not hesitate to do either in order to raise money—would prove abortive. Not being able to get more money out of the Church or its property, nor any from capitalists, as heretofore, and fearing to impose other forced exactions on the people, the Revolutionists have resorted to selling permits to speculators in the City of Mexico, by which they are allowed to bring goods into the city from Vera Cruz. It was on this pretense, therefore, that the effect prohibiting communication with Vera Cruz was issued by MIRAMON some two months since. It is said that $200,000 was raised by the sale of these permits in one or two speculations. It is also rumored that the English and French Ministers "fared up" on account of the exclusive nature of this financial operation. The Liberal Government here, in its simplicity, permits the arrangement to go into effect, and large quantities of goods are now going forward from Vera Cruz, of course paying the usual international duties on leaving the place. It is stated also that a contract of several millions of silver is about to leave the City of Mexico for this port, having arranged to pay the Miramon Government two per cent. on the amount. The regular export duty on silver is six per cent. The Constitutional Government at this place recently issued its decree by which this duty was reduced to four per cent., hence the silver is shipped at the regular rates, and duty is divided between the two Governments. To such a strait are both parties reduced for the want of funds, that they appear to be forced into arrangements to accommodate each other. According to all the evidences at hand, the faction in Mexico is more pushed for means than the Constitutional Government, and in the opinion of your correspondent, the sooner market a great mistake in letting up one iota.

No very clear account of the whereabouts of MARQUEZ, MEJIA, &c., has been received. For the want of means, it appears that the Mexican Government is not able to make any energetic or important demonstration upon any point. Reliable advices, however, come to hand yesterday, stating that one thousand men under Gen. WOLF, a French officer, and Santanista, had left Mexico for Tampico. This is a very small number of men with which to fall upon that port, and it is supposed that the purpose of WOLF is to join MEJIA; but if in reality he intends to go to Tampico, it is under assurances of aid and considerable money to be furnished by Gachupins, of whom there are considerable numbers in that place, who, with other foreigners, are known to be making every effort to place this port in the hands of the factionists. This project is a pure speculation, and it affords evidence of how Mexico is preyed upon by Gachupins as well as other unprincipled foreigners.

In every quarter of the Republic so far as we can judge from accounts received here through the public journals and otherwise, a firm, encouraging and confident tone in the Liberal cause is maintained.

The following extract is from *La Democracia*, a journal published in Oajaca. Its tactical and date ture render it worthy a place in your columns:

"Since December, 1857, the Reactionists have subverted Constitutional rule in the Republic; and from that date, what have they gained? During this period they have struggled without satisfaction. They triumphed in Salamanca, in Atlacomulco, in Tolimanca, in San Joaquin, and lastly in Mexicaltzingo. After all these triumphs what have they gained? To-day they are in a worse condition than at the beginning. Instead of the opposing elements to this struggle have become stronger, and the principles upon which their actions are based have grown weaker. The multitude always are throwing heavily upon their resources, and each victory has cost them immense sums. They cannot continue their present course, however much they may wish to demand the individual war, without sacrificing the sacred vessels and ornaments of the Church, which they have commenced to do. But they dare not do this for fear of the people; and should they ever dare to consume these objects, they will be used up the every other resource to which they have resorted, and from the moment they cannot pay money to those who, in connection with the Church, are engaged in the work of destruction, the clergy will remain completely nullified, and cease to figure in the political reaction.

"We lament the evils which follow this war; but we are convinced that however severe they may be, the ending peace which must necessarily result will compensate for greater benefits. The evils and the sacrifices will be transient, but the good will be permanent. If we cut off those parasitical plants which derive their support from the people, the tree of liberty will grow and strengthen, protecting beneath its beneficent shade many generations.

"It is necessary, therefore, to make war upon the clergy and upon the mercenary soldiers without quarter, and destroy this race of vampires that sucks the blood of the people."

DEGOLLADO has issued a pretty strong document, dated at Morelia, April 17, and addressed to the Governors of the various States.

The following are extracts:

"From this day forward, seeing that the humanity and generosity with which we have treated the Reactionists has had no other effect than to render them more cruel, it becomes necessary that the guilty should be made to feel that crime, violated of justice without restitution of any kind. Our men, taken prisoners in the Valley of Mexico, have been assassinated in cold blood and without mercy. From this day forward, I declare that all officers taken in arms shall be executed immediately. I trust that the patriotism and decision of your Excellency will cause you to [illegible]

[illegible]

Your worthy consort.

The Minister of Relations will [illegible] on this of the opinions [illegible] Government by the United States [illegible] that the Minister Plenipotentiary [illegible] fish fast. I do not deem it necessary to [illegible] of your Excellency to this great and [illegible] even. Your Excellency [illegible] that sided as we shall be by the great [illegible] the powers of [illegible] the highest interests of the Church and the [illegible] my solicitude, will be known of [illegible] your wisdom, overlooking the pain of the [illegible] meeting a foeman necessary in Mexico [illegible] greater honor, greater resources and [illegible] with the greatest vigor and energy, [illegible] what I particularly recommend to your Excellency, [illegible] from [illegible] patriotic [illegible] that you will only nothing the good name of our [illegible] public right dealer."

Within the last three days, Ministers of [illegible] have been received at this place [illegible] City of Mexico, where you have had the [illegible] communications, now [illegible] is a singular fact the party has no [illegible] entrusted, name or [illegible]

Those composing the party are known [illegible] Reactionists, Moderados, Conservadores, [illegible] Clerico-Militarists, Santa Anistas and [illegible] The clergy, Gachupins and army, at least [illegible] necessity of the most desperate kind. [illegible] the sake of convenience, brevity, [illegible] and perfidious, when referred to [illegible] this correspondence to the above will [illegible] the term Monarchists will be used.

By letters received from the City of [illegible] the 19th inst. it appears that the [illegible] to receive Mr. McLane's letter, in [illegible] government's protest, and received only the [illegible] simplicity applied by Mr. McLane to [illegible] proved, however, a powerful lever, and [illegible] the following address to the Government of the United States:

Secretaries of State and of Department of Foreign Relations.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: The course pursued by the United States in its intercourse with the Mexican Government of the Mexican Republic has excited great doubt on the part of the latter, [illegible] of that Republic which, [illegible] nations, and which has [illegible] President (meaning MIRAMON) [illegible] with all those countries which have [illegible] of friendship and commerce with [illegible]

The recent step taken by Mr. McLane, [illegible] your Excellency has induced the [illegible] Government to withdraw from the American [illegible] in the national territory the [illegible] which they exercised under [illegible] of State, the [illegible] place of Vera Cruz, one of the [illegible] protest as a manifestation of hostility [illegible] towards those citizens of the United States [illegible] in this country, his Excellency [illegible] that because Government of the Republic [illegible] fail to fulfil obligations and that which [illegible] honor, will protect according to the [illegible] American citizens, as well in their persons as in their interests. They shall not be molested if they comply with the ob

[illegible] Santa Anna's traits over this [illegible] "Blood, blood, blood! Should he [illegible] even the sinners would [illegible] Not he will not return. He has [illegible] for his interesting person, notwithstanding [illegible] to again obtain power in Mexico. [illegible] to return to this country to remove [illegible] his accomplice Mr. Legaut of [illegible] Orleans."

[illegible] the Liberal in his own magnificent language [illegible] the forces of Insurrection. This desertion [illegible] movement is significant of the last struggle of a [illegible] hope.

The following proclamation, by authority of Miramon, is [illegible] characteristic of the expiring [illegible]

[illegible] Minister. With this date I communicate [illegible] Mr. Ortiz de la Huerta, Minister of Relations, who [illegible] in future in the course of his Government the [illegible] Minister, Mr. Ocampo, recently appointed that [illegible] of November, 1858, [illegible] the Supreme Government [illegible] Santa Anna, emanated from the political [illegible] thinking at that period and [illegible] not to know that the long [illegible] exhibits in the Mexican [illegible] glorious to the Constitutional [illegible] country, his Excellency being destined [illegible] worthily honor true merit, has caused to [illegible] in his possession, the said [illegible] which the Supreme [illegible] This is what I have the satisfaction [illegible] to the staff by the order of his [illegible] for your knowledge and execution; and [illegible] the great pleasure to make this known to your [illegible] for your satisfaction. Since it is a proof [illegible] Government [illegible] ANTONIO CORONA.

[illegible] Mexico, May 12, 1859.

[illegible] Don Antonio Corona, Santa Anna's Minister of War [illegible] Mexico, May 12, 1859.

[illegible] Minister of Relations, Don Antonio Corona,

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Before Judge Mitchell.

Bowie A. Hawkins vs. Dorcas et al.—Motion granted without costs, defendants not appearing to defend, and the plaintiff's counsel having waived all other grounds upon which the plaintiff opposes this motion.

Thomas Mann et al. vs. Thomas Stevens et al.—Motion for a receiver and injunction, as premature, without costs.

Thomas Mann et al. vs. Thomas Stevens et al.—Report of referee confirmed, and judgment ordered.

John Mc Carthy et al. vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.—Motion for a peremptory mandamus, without costs, neither party asking it.

Jacob Lorillard vs. Right of R. Hall to assess the tax.—Motion for a peremptory mandamus, without costs, neither party asking it.

*Mary Ann Dodge et al. vs. Thomas Dodge

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Masks.

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WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Ethiopian Melodies—[illegible]

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Ethiopian Melodies—[illegible]

BANVARD'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Ethiopian Entertainments—Sonnambula.

METROPOLITAN CIRCUS—Grand Double Ascension.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[illegible] Albany, Buffalo and Canadas ..... 3½ P. M.
[illegible] and West Way Mail ..... 12½ A. M.
Western Rail and Erie Railroad ..... 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
[illegible] and Southwestern Mail ..... 3½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
[illegible] Boston, by Railroad ..... 12½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
[illegible] ..... 4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6½ A. M. Letters designed for Monday [illegible] should be marked "Overland Mail, St. Louis."

[illegible] Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville and Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday at 12 M. Letters should be marked "Overland Mail, St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamships Vanderbilt, bound for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, June 4, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The arrival of the *America* at Halifax, so often postponed, actually occurred on Wednesday afternoon. The dates we thus receive are to the 21st ult.—three days later. The news is important. The Austrian army had continued its backward movement toward the Ticino, abandoning Vercelli, and firing its headquarters at Garlasco. The allies had occupied the former post; and were rapidly accommodating their preparations for an attack upon the enemy. A general action was looked for hourly. It was said that the inactivity of the Austrians was owing to the non-arrival of the Emperor, who, accompanied by Marshal Hess, was to place himself at the head of the army. In the meantime the Austrian posts upon the Adriatic were closely blockaded by French squadrons. Among the general news the death of Commissioner Yeh, the hero of the late Chinese war, is noted, with the execution of Tantia Topee, the leader of the mutineers in Northern India.

The arrival of the Mexican mails places us in possession of our correspondence from Vera Cruz and the capital. We are thus furnished with minute and trustworthy details of the news received yesterday with telegraphic brevity from New-Orleans.

The State Department have received voluminous dispatches from Mr. McLane, our Minister to Mexico, setting forth, in an official form, the condition of affairs there. He explains his misunderstanding with Miramon. It appears that he simply followed the precedent set by the British Government in making demands of our Government while recognizing the other, but Miramon decided to receive Mr. McLane's communication. The latter complains bitterly to our Government. Miramon, after forbidding any communication between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, sold to a [illegible] the exclusive privilege of transporting goods between the two places, in consideration of the payment of a uniform tax to the Government of [illegible] per cent on all goods. The latest dispatches to Mr. McLane had not yet [illegible] believed that they will result in [illegible] of a treaty with the [illegible] as special instructions relative [illegible] are included. The Navy Department have also received dispatches from Captain Shaw, commanding the United States sloop *Decatur*. He announces his intention, according to the desire of Mr. McLane, to send a naval force immediately to Tampico, in anticipation of an attack on that place by the Miramon Party—the object being the protection of the United States Consulate and other American interests there.

Advices from Havana to the 30th ult. have been received by the arrival of the steamer *Indianola* at New-Orleans. There is no political news. Sugars were firm and active.

Our dates from Buenos Ayres are to April 16. Much apprehension was felt at the prospect of a war between the Argentine quarter, General Urquiza being unusually active in his financial preparations for a conflict. The destruction by fire of the bark *Austin*, of Kennebunk, is confirmed. Nothing was saved of her valuable cargo.

An arrival at this port gives us two days' later advices from San Juan del Sur. There is no occurrence of interest recorded.

A branch of [illegible] Gartzing vs. Shaw—a case tried at St. Louis for some time past, and was yesterday brought to a conclusion by the court in Mine Gartzing of the full amount of the verdict, viz. $100,000. Measures are to be taken to obtain a new trial.

The annual Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club, which took place yesterday, was one of the most closely-contested and animated which has yet taken place. The day was pleasant, and a strong southerly breeze prevailed, which afforded a good opportunity to test the sailing qualities of the yachts under the most favorable circumstances. About a dozen steamboats loaded with spectators accompanied the fleet into the Lower Bay, and followed them on their return. There was no accident or other unpleasant occurrence. The *Madgie* won the prize for first-class schooners.

The New-York Geographical and Historical Society held a special meeting, last night, in the Lecture Room of the Historical Society, for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with the friends and admirers of Alexander von Humboldt, on the decease of the great physicist. Eloquent addresses were made by Dr. Thompson, the Chevalier Professor Lieber, Bache and Guyot, and the Hon. George Bancroft; a series of appropriate resolutions were presented by the Hon. Judge Daly, and Mr. Geo. H. Moore read a number of interesting letters from men of science throughout the country.

The Commissioners of the Central Park give notice this morning that their part of the grounds known as the Ramble is now finished and may be enjoyed by the public. This finished part of the Park will always be one of the most charming spots within the whole inclosure, and even now it forms a most delightful rural retreat; the roads and walks are in excellent condition, and the shrubs and plants are in vigorous growth. The nearest approach to the Ramble is by the Third-avenue Railroad through Seventy-first-street.

The Sanitary Association held its monthly meeting last evening. A very important report was made by Mr. Hartnay, detailing the number of houses in the City, and the incredible number of families packed into some of them. A resolution was adopted, on motion of General Wetmore, to the effect that simple street-cleaning is not all that is needed to render the City wholesome. General W. criticized the character of the "efficient aid" that Mayor Tiemann calls to his assistance as acting City Inspector, in the person of Mr. Dowsing, whom, more than any other man, he believed responsible for the present disputable condition of the public health.

Messrs. Charles Johnson and H. A. Sayre came in a proposal to the Board of Councilmen, last evening, to clean the streets of the City for five years for $300,000 per annum. A communication was received from the Street Commissioner stating that certain piers and slips were out of repair, and asking for authority to advertise for the necessary contracts to put them in good order. Both papers were referred to the appropriate Committees.

Judge Culver, of the Brooklyn City Court, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of the Concord-street Baptist Church. He decides that the acts of the Trustees and Deacons, in assuming to remove the pastor without the authority and in manifest opposition to the wishes of the majority of the Church, was a nullity both in law and in Baptist usage, and did not in any way affect his relation to the Church as its Pastor.

The news by the *America* was unexpectedly unfavorable. Hence, the markets for Cotton and Flour, yesterday, were depressed, and prices declined slightly. A limited business was reported in Grain at longer rates. Groceries were firmer, and buyers had any existing advantage. Pork was bricker, but irregular in value. Lard and Beef were in demand. Rice was more active, and was firmer. Other branches of trade exhibited no very remarkable changes.

The Times and the War.

The editor of the *New-York Tribune* having gone to Pike's Peak in search of subscribers, that singular journal seems to have fallen entirely into the hands of some unpaid contributor to the *American Encyclopædia*, whose temper is just about as amiable as that of Ugolino in the *Tower of Famine*, and whose evident inexperience in the art of journalism will soon bring him to the brink of suicide, if some considerate Christian shall not kindly point out to him the error of his ways. As the Times makes no professions of philanthropy in the general, it is naturally ready to practice philanthropy in the particular, and it will not be deterred either by the uncleanly aspect or by the obstreperous behavior of a suffering fellow-creature from extending to him the benevolent offices which his condition demands. In the first place, then, we must instruct our aspiring cotemporary that the attempt to avoid a distinct issue of argument by breaking out into explosive personalities of the baser sort, rarely results to the advantage of any journal claiming to be considered the organ of a decent clique or faction, however small in numbers or insignificant in influence. Vulgar vehemence and abusive slang are poor substitutes for skill in the science of self-defence. They do no harm to the antagonist at whom they are leveled;—to use them in a personal quarrel is to insult the company in whose presence the exhibition is made; to use them in the columns of a journal is to insult the readers into whose faces they are thrust. *Secundo*, if one is driven by the despair of imbecility into falling on one's back and screaming at the enemy, one should endeavor to be at least original in one's exclamations. Plagiarism *in extremis* is more than ordinarily ridiculous, and as the *Tribune* is nothing if not itself, the experiment of pilfering petty impertinences from small Canadian journals will hardly cause to its eventual good. Thus much we feel bound in common charity to say for the advantage of the rural desperado who has been let loose upon the readers of the *Tribune*, to occupy the intervals of the foreign mails with riotous clamor against all who undertake to examine the war-question in Europe from an independent and American point of view. His sins of style he can at least suppress if he cannot eradicate them, and in justice to the absent "Philanthropist" he must really try to do so. That he is incapable of explaining or defending the course of the *Tribune* on the Italian question is not his fault. The incubrations with which that journal has striven to darken the simple truths of this subject are clearly not of Cis-Atlantic origin. They are redolent of Germanic authorship, and must be looked for only on the arrival of successive steamers from Europe. Conceived as they are in Teutonism, and brought forth in Gallo-phobia, the unfortunate wight who is left to defend their frantic assertions is naturally at a loss for rational explanations, and can only reply, when he is challenged, *pugnis et calcibus*. Let him but kick with grace and box with skill, and we shall be as ready to applaud him as his own brother could be.

Meanwhile it is due to the German people that they should not be made responsible in the mass for the silly ferocity of the South German aristocracy, and of such writers as the Teuton of the *Tribune*, who does not hesitate, in his correspondence from Vienna, to charge the German Radicals of the North with being bribed by French gold to withhold their support from the Austrian crusade against liberty! When the *Tribune* abuses Sardinia for not "letting well enough alone," and charges it upon her as an offence that she would not rest satisfied with her own little corner of independence, but must needs go about to defend the rest of Italy from the intrusive despotism of Austria, the *Tribune* outrages not merely the manly sentiments of every free people in the world, but also that very German cause of which it professes itself the mouth-piece. It was but the other day that the veteran Tyrtæus of German nationality, the terrible *mangeur des Francais* himself, Ernst Moritz Arndt, uttered his energetic protest in the Cologne *Gazette*, against the Anti-Italian tendencies of a part of the German people. The author of the *German Fatherland* has proved his hatred of "Napoleonism" not by clamorous calumnies and cheap vituperation, but by the sacrifices of years and the earnest devotion of a life-time to the building up of a really national feeling in Germany. Yet even he now takes sides with Italy in her heroic resistance to German despotism, and declares that much as he still hates and always must hate the French; much as he still distrusts and always must distrust any sovereign who inherits the name of Napoleon—he must still wish well to France and to Napoleon in the present struggle, and brand that German as an imbecile who can dream of committing the Fatherland to the support of the indefensible cause of Austria in Italy.

Probably the *Tribune's* Teuton will shortly inform us that the venerable Prussian poet has been bribed by French gold, and that if he knew how "to let well enough alone," he would take up his pipe and his pot of beer into some safe snuggery, and let Austria bamboozle the German people into spending their blood and wasting their honor upon the cause of tyranny, treachery and "Right Divine."

It would be hard to say what may not be expected in the way of assertion or suggestion from a writer who has the impudence to aver that "Austria did not complain of the free institutions of Sardinia," and this within three months after the publication of Count Buol's dispatch to the Austrian Minister in London, Count Apponyi, in which it is expressly stated that Austria broke off diplomatic relations with Sardinia on account of the freedom of the Sardinian press; and that free institutions have caused in Italy "deplorable scenes of anarchy and disorder." If these are the views of the "*moderate*" Count Buol, now sent into retirement for his moderation, what must the wishes and the policy of the more strictly absolutist Austrian statesmen have been?

Throughout the early stages of the contest now going on in Europe, we have steadily maintained the righteousness and justice of the attitude assumed by Sardinia. The diplomatic history of the last three years in Europe, as we read it, fully vindicates the resistance of Sardinia to the pressure which Austria has sought to put upon her. It proves that Austria has persistently endeavored to bring Sardinia within the operation of her own repressive system, and to destroy in her the power of nourishing by her example and her influence the spirit of Italian independence beyond her borders. In carrying out this policy of hers Austria has not hesitated at the infraction of the Treaties of 1815, as well in substance as in form. Sardinia, determined not to succumb without a struggle, has never ceased to call upon the Western Powers, upon Russia—upon Prussia herself—as parties both to the Congresses of 1815 and to that of 1856, for support against the domineering attitude and the illegal advance of Austria.

Encouraged, no doubt, by the visible weakening of the Anglo-French Alliance, and by the apparent absorption of Russia in her own schemes of internal development, Austria during the Autumn of 1858, increased her menacing preparations very suddenly, and with them the pressure of her hostile diplomacy.

When the crisis came, the English Ministry, as by their own organs has been virtually admitted, wavered in the policy which their predecessors had given Sardinia a right to expect that England would adopt. France, on the contrary, accepted the full responsibility of the situation. The judgment, therefore, which an impartial foreign observer must pass upon the parts played by the Great Powers respectively in the subsequent development of the question is a matter to be settled not by a prophetic contemplation of possible eventualities, but by a calm comparison and analysis of their respective acts and their respective policy. Measured by these standards we do not find it possible to avoid the conclusion that England has been drifted by her rulers into a most unworthy and even perilous position; that Prussia has thus far taken, on the whole, the most resolute and consistent course that it was open to her to pursue; that Germany has been distracted by all manner of subtle influences and cunningly worked prejudices; that Russia has shown a quiet but formidable disposition to see right done in the end; and that Napoleon III. has abundantly justified by his management of the case the confidence with which he assumed for France the responsibility of bringing it to a satisfactory settlement. If this be Napoleonism, then the Times is Napoleonic; just as the Times was British when in the earliest days of the Central-American imbroglio we maintained the right of Great Britain, as a Power in America, to be heard on all great questions of American policy; just as the Times, we suppose, was Spanish when we protested against the insults offered to Spain by Mr. Buchanan, in his foolish Thirty-million Message; or Filibustering, when we insisted upon the right and duty of the United States to establish law and order in Mexico. Being both now and always simply American and independent, we shall probably find ourselves, in the course of time, baptized with as many different names as there shall arise questions of right to be established, prejudices to be combated, or factions to be chastised.

The Armies in Italy.

Two things at least seem to define themselves with tolerable distinctness upon the intelligence which the *America* brings us from the seat of war in Italy. The advance of the Franco-Sardinian army has recovered the whole line of the river Sesia, and the Austrian forces are falling back towards the position of Pavia.

The pains which have been taken in the respective armies (and very properly) to withhold any minute information of their movements from the public at large, have been so successful as to make it hardly worth while for any one, however familiar with the scene of operations he may be, to speculate with [illegible] and detail upon the hypotheses of the opposing commanders, or even upon the probable point at which, and the probable time when, they would bring their armies into action. But if the reader will take up any tolerably-accurate map of the seat of war, and compare the positions of the respective armies, as they stood before the concentration of the allied troops fairly began about the 12th of May, with those positions as indicated in the news we publish to-day, he will need no great strategic sage to show him that a very important change has taken place, and that the Allies have now assumed the offensive.

When the Austrians occupied the triangle formed by the towns of Mortara, Novara and Vercelli, they threatened the lines of the rivers Sesia and Po, and menaced at Casale and Valenza the communications of Alessandria with Turin. They thus as it were held apart the two great divisions of the allied army in the direction both of the French Alps and of the Mediterranean. As they were in force along the upper line of the Ticino and the Lago Maggiore they also made demonstrations to the northward of Vercelli in the direction of the Swiss Alps, by the towns of Jorea and Biella. Their furthest point of westward advance was Tronzano, thirteen miles from Vercelli, to which place they pushed their head-quarters within ten days after their invasion. They had receded by the 19th of May, allowing the French and Sardinians divisions to close upon their retreat, so far as to carry their head-quarters to Garlasco, a small town about twenty-five miles southeast of Novara and very near the frontier of the Ticino. They probably still hold Mortara and Novara, so that their position at that date had assumed the form of a long, irregular line, stretching from Pavia westward along the Po to a point near the junction of the River Terdopplo, and running thence northward by the line of the Agugna River, Mortara, Vespolate and Novara to the Upper Ticino and the Lago Maggiore. If the Emperor Francis Joseph had really arrived, as was reported, at Pavia, and were disposed to precipitate an action, the French and Sardinians, threatening this extended line from the points of Casale and Alessandria on the the south, and of Vercelli in the centre, might very probably force his army into battle in the triangle between the Po and the Ticino. In that case, it is not easy to see what could save the Austrian force engaged, if defeated, from utter annihilation. So far, then, as the telegrams throw any light upon the actual aspect of affairs, it would appear that the Allies had well employed the few days that had elapsed between the arrival of the French Emperor and the latest dates we have, and that the situation of the Austrian forces was neither safe in itself nor creditable to their commanders.

Opening of the Central Park.—The Commissioners of the Central Park give notice this morning that one part of the Park has been finished, and will be open to the public from this time forth, or, to use their own words, "will be available to persons desiring a short ramble among rocks, lawns and foliage." Persons desiring such a luxury as this, comprise, probably, the entire population of this City, and as many will avail themselves of the privilege of enjoying it as can conveniently manage to get out to the Park. This now finished part of the Park is styled on the plan the "Ramble," and we are inclined to think will always remain the most delightful spot in the whole inclosure. It is laid out with admirable taste, is well stocked with plants and shrubs, and most beautifully varied with picturesque rock-work and cool, secluded nooks. The "Ramble" offers a very favorable example of the skill and taste of the Architect-in-chief of the Park, and will create a feeling of confidence in his ability to carry out the entire plan for the improvement of this noble work in the minds of those who may before have had no fair opportunity of appreciating his ability.

Our Duty to Mexico.

Among the interesting matter embraced in the Mexican Correspondence, which this morning occupies so much of our space, the manifesto of English residents in the Mexican Capital, claiming the protection of their Government against the violence of contending factions, deserves special attention. This manifesto, it will be observed, demands the establishment over the "sick man" of Mexico of a system of tutelage very similar to the Consular jurisdictions now provided by Europe for the "sick man" of Turkey. The English subjects ask to be exempted from the extraordinary ordinary action of Mexican law, and also from the ordinary extraordinary violations of law, by a right of appeal from Mexican tribunals to the representatives of Her Majesty residing in the Republic; a resort equivalent, of course, to the establishment of an English protectorate over English subjects, and in so far, to a dethronement of the actual native authority in Mexico. It is not altogether improbable that the plan here suggested may be received with favor at the British Foreign-Office. A system which has been found to answer so admirably in intercourse with barbarous and partially civilized nations elsewhere can hardly fail to be approved for imperfectly-civilized Mexico, where Government has the will to plunder and slay for itself, but neither the power nor the will to prevent individuals from doing the same. It is a case, indeed, in which some such modified intervention may well seem to be indispensable.

In recommending, as we have recently done, that this Government should make no pause in that policy, of which the recognition of Juarez was but the introductory step, we pointed distinctly to some measure, in the nature of this British proposition, as required to save our citizens, necessarily engaged in trade and intercourse with Mexico, from constant pillage, and from the peril of murder. The mere acknowledgment that the "Indian Chief" of the Republic is its constitutional head can hardly be expected to abate the ferocity, or to curb the injustice of the opposite faction. Fear may extort from the Monarchists some such formal injunction as the one which our correspondent forwards to us, commanding that American citizens shall not be singled out for persecution, but the effort is insincere, and the relief it will bring must be transient, while our necessary relations with Mexico are incessant. Hence the imperative obligation of going a step further. It is neither politic nor desirable for us to embark in that pretty counterfeit of war which prevails in Mexico. Nor is it desirable to seek additions to our territory as a consideration of material aid. But if facilities can be afforded to the Liberals for recruiting their funds, by loans and subscriptions obtained in this country; or if, by the presence of an American squadron, the Custom-house of Vera Cruz may be temporarily relieved from the [illegible] which the [illegible] of De Garmiac and Ormaz have long spun it, in the shape of [illegible] from that one port which are really due from the whole Republic, and a tariff raised to a point destructive of trade; both of them measures intended to annihilate the Liberal resources; if, we say, by either of these means, the military chest of the Constitutional cause could be reinforced, its triumph and our reward would be near at hand. In stopping short of these friendly acts our Government has done little for the pacification of Mexico; and unless it shall speedily take further action in support of the wise policy pursued by our present Minister, it will certainly find itself ousted from its natural influence in Mexico by some more shrewd and resolute authority.

Our Germanic Cotemporaries.

The literature of Lager-bier-dom is all Dutch, happily or unhappily, to the great mass of New-Yorkers. The *Demokrat* or the *Staats-Zeitung* may rail, or blaspheme, or talk treason by the column, and not one of a thousand of those to the manor born know a word about it. Thus, one of the most important elements of our population may be corrupted and misled on grave questions of morals or political concern, not only without the knowledge of the English-speaking population, but without any antidote—for there is not a single German journal that can be relied on to communicate fairly the views commonly cherished in this country on questions involving distinctive national characteristics,—not one that represents justly the opinions of the Americanized portion of the German population itself.

We have an illustration of the condition of matters in this respect in the course of the German Press of New-York on the "Sunday Liquor Memorial" presented by respectable American and German Delegations, last week, of the Board of Police Commissioners. Instead of treating a document of the most marked character for its prudence and forbearance—leaving the general Temperance question as well as the general Sunday question wholly out of view—with courtesy or decency, these organs of the Lager-bier interest resort to the most vulgar abuse of the memorialists, and to the grossest misrepresentations of the Memorial. Appeals are made to the lowest passions and prejudices. An attempt is made to override law and custom dear to every American, and to inaugurate the manners and morals of a special class of European immigrants in their stead. According to the *Demokrat*, the 500 or 600 gentlemen who signed that Memorial are *bull-frogs*, who stick their heads out of the mire of their *orthodox faith* and croak into the world, "keep the Sabbath!" The act of presenting a respectful Memorial for the execution of numerous *laws recently enacted by the people of the* State, but openly defied by a small class of refugees from the Old World—is styled a "*frog-concert*;" and gentlemen of position and worth are "a *Delegation of frog-heads!*"

The *Staats-Zeitung* seems to have a little more method in its madness, but is very mad nevertheless. It sees nothing in the movement but ultra-Temperance and ultra-Sabbath oppressions, which are to be manfully resisted! One would suppose, from its diatribe, that each of the thousand memorialists was a rampant reformer of the Garrison type, with a beam in his head, as formidable as Luther's pen, which reached from Erfurt to Rome!

Our Teutonic neighbors should remember that all of their readers are not forced to gather all knowledge of City affairs from their columns. There are large numbers of respectable merchants, importers, and others, who read both German and English, who know the character of the abused memorialists, and of the Memorial, and who also know that the German name suffers by the attempted identification of it with the ascertained causes of our City's predominant curses and crimes. They know that the once frugal and industrious German emigrants are preyed upon by interested countrymen, who beguile them of money, health and character, by their pot-house and Sunday theatres, so that beggary and ruin are coming to be common among Germans, as they used not to be. And knowing these things, it will be in vain that editors lend their columns to the support of the law-breaking, pauper-making, crime-breeding traffic, even if it is associated with the lax, and, in many cases, vicious notions of Sunday observance cherished by a part of our continental immigrants.

We would also suggest to our German neighbors that something is due to the deep-rooted convictions and to the time-honored laws of the land of their adoption. Emigrants from Europe knew, if they knew anything of America, that Sunday was here held in popular estimation as a day of rest and worship, and guarded as such by statutes in vogue from the foundation of our Government. They knew that the rollicking pastimes, and drunken carousals, and popular theatricals common to some parts of Europe, were unknown and unsuffered here. While no statute abridges the rights of conscience or prescribes any method of Sunday observance, numerous laws hedge around the poor man's—every man's—*right* to undisturbed quiet one day in seven; and, in the interest of the laboring man, interpose needful restraints on the selfishness that would compel him to labor, or tempt him to dissipation. In this view, may we not claim that the Sunday laws, until repealed, shall be respected and enforced?

The old proverb, "When among Romans do as the Romans do,"—though capable of abuse and needing its limitations, yet embodies a maxim of morals and manners. Suppose American residents in Berlin or Vienna should take it into their heads that a rollicking Fourth of July, with songs, and toasts, and rockets, was more jovial than Good Friday, with its stillness and gloom; or, should prefer to substitute a weekly carnival of the sort for the frequent Fast or Saints' days of the calendar—would it be seemly and right to claim a place for such offensive or revolutionary plans? Would it be oppressive or discourteous should the *gens d'armes* say: "Gentlemen, you came from America with the knowledge of our laws and customs; you are free to enjoy their protection, or to return to your homes: but while you stay, you must forego even cherished national peculiarities offensive to our laws and dangerous to our institutions."

Whether right or wrong, Americans cling to Sunday, and will cling to it, and to all that is necessary to its vitality as a day of home, happiness, and devotion. And, in spite of the blunders of Temperance Reformers, they will cling with equal tenacity to the cardinal virtue of Temperance rightly understood, so as to save the city and the nation from plunging into the besotting vice of drunkenness.

Scandalous Penny-a-Lining.

The rage of the hour for criminal romance has given birth, somewhere out West, to a story, which is now making the circuit of the country, but which ought to be arrested at once as [illegible] that [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible].

As a specimen of style, merely, the story in question is worth noting, for since the days of Lily, nothing so elaborately euphuistical has been published to the world. The simple texts of the facts alleged is this—that a young girl of eighteen came to the Commercial Hospital in Cincinnati, called herself Mary Smith, said she had been betrayed and abandoned, was admitted to one of the wards, and gave birth to a child, which child another woman shortly afterwards came and took away.

Told as we have told it, this tale may strike the reader as a common-place matter enough—a pitiful matter indeed—but neither new nor strange. The Western penny-a-liner makes, however, a noble mountain out of this sorry mole-hill. Instead of hinting her desolate story in simple and modest terms, he makes Miss Mary Smith unbosom herself in the following exquisitely suggestive fashion to the policemen and the nurses. She stated to them, that she had been a servant in a wealthy family in Cleveland, had believed that she was loved by one of its members, had listened to the voice of the heart whose throbbings she believed to be in unison with her own, until, overcome by her imagination-nurtured dreams, she yielded to its entreaties, and fell at once, in her own estimation, from virtue and the high esteem of the man she loved.

This was more than any mortal policemen and nurses could be expected to resist; so they at once cleared the way for Miss Mary Smith, gave her a room, and made her as comfortable as circumstances would permit. In a very short time her child was born, or, as her historian more sublimely puts it, she "passed the boundary which separates girlhood from maternity, and entered upon those singularly solemn duties which are peculiar to the office of a mother."

We venture to say that no living diplomatist, Lord Malmesbury himself included, could equal this circumlocution. But while Miss Mary Smith was familiarizing herself with the "singularly solemn duties which are peculiar to the office of a mother," another mysterious female came upon the scene, and taking up the infant "bade the young and interesting mother good by, and went to her rooms, where she remained until the Wednesday following, and then took her departure, ostensibly for Louisville, but really for the East."

And now comes the specially infamous part of this silly and bombastic narrative. The mysterious female No. 2, on being questioned as to the child and its antecedents, replied, "that its father was a married man and a prelate in the Episcopal Church, and lived some place, she would not say where, near New-York; *that she had been watching the mother*, without her knowledge, of course, but at the instance of the father of the child, for nearly *six months; that the girl was what her appearance would indicate*, a member of a fashionable circle, and that the affair was in an *excellent way to pass off without implicating* any of the parties."

It is quite possible that the person who was foolish and thoughtless enough to concoct such a tale as this, may also have been ignorant enough not to know the force of the word "prelate," and that in seeking to give a piquancy of religious scandal to his disgusting invention, he may merely have intended to fasten this slander upon the Episcopal Church in general. But it is in the highest degree discreditable to any respectable Press that such a fiction should have ever found a place in its columns; and we fix attention upon this case not merely because it is in itself especially disgraceful, but also with the hope that [illegible]

[illegible]

Meeting of the Geographical and Historical Society.

Speeches by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, Prof. Lieber, Prof. Bache, Prof. Guyot and the Hon. George Bancroft.

RESOLUTIONS, LETTERS, &c.

In compliance with a call issued by the New-York Geographical and Statistical Society, a meeting was held last night in the Hall of the Society's building in Second-avenue, for the purpose of giving expression to the sense of regret with which the news of science in this country have heard of the death of Alexander von Humboldt. The assembly filled the Hall to overflowing. Among the gentlemen present, either on the platform or in the reserved seats in front, were Professors Bache, Lieber and Guyot, Judge C. P. Daly, the Hon. Geo. Bancroft and Moses H. Grinnell.

The Rev. Dr. Thompson occupied the Chair.

On motion, the usual [illegible] of business was dispensed with, save so far as the reception of [illegible] letters, which were read [illegible] Dr. Thompson then addressed and said:

ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

The Reverend Chairman having announced the specific business of the evening, said, I do not occupy this chair, in the absence of our respected and honored President, for the purpose of pronouncing a eulogy upon that illustrious man, of whom we have met to pay the tribute of our respect, but simply to recollection to give you, for our own I speak of a band of science. We are here with a common interest. He whose statuette graces this table; whose portrait is yonder, painted in his youth at Quito by an artist of that country, and now in the possession of Mr. Carson, who has so recently illustrated for us the "Heart of the Andes"—a more recent portrait yonder painted in Germany, and the other [illegible] recall to your remembrance. It [illegible] need to have a monument, [illegible] compared with the history of [illegible] thirds of a century. But though [illegible] I wish, in our visit, [illegible] my humble tribute to the [illegible] has rendered to the great [illegible] study of nature in its [illegible] already practised in his youth [illegible] his career as a man of [illegible] systematization which he lived to [illegible] will pass down to the Genius [illegible] monument of his learning, of his industry, and of his fame. There are minor [illegible] at which not only stand upon the page of history as connected with specific events, with local interests, but are the common heritage of nations. And such is the name of Humboldt. Speak that name with the Alps, where he began, in the ardor of youth, his scientific pursuits, and the echo comes back from the [illegible] one hand and from the [illegible] land, or what tongue is there that does not [illegible] the name of Humboldt? [Applause.] In [illegible] from the beginning of his scientific life, he [illegible] head in his capacious survey all [illegible] for-relations or to be able to [illegible] order of a system. How well he succeeded in this work will [illegible] the honors of Humboldt's [illegible] the man of science—the [illegible] man of [illegible] whole civilized world ready to do him honor. It is as one who labored in the great [illegible] of science for mankind, for its ever [illegible] fresh and young and noble heart; and he [illegible] bears testimony that the interests of [illegible] the growing interest in his own mind in all his [illegible]. This was the consummation which he sought to make to benefit mankind, and uplift the race by the [illegible] means and arrangements of science. But he lived [illegible] old age, from that [illegible] which he [illegible] long lived to illumine with the [illegible] with his genial hospitality, and with the [illegible] his amazing research and industry. In [illegible] picture to which I have referred, in the [illegible] Andes, you see represented, within the [illegible] the midst of that frozen warmth and [illegible] peaceful lake, the way of access to which is by [illegible] Orinoco, where those who have [illegible] [illegible] knowledge, by studying laws and principles [illegible] from the chaos of individual [illegible] of beauty, order and harmony. So all our [illegible] and knowledge should be a magnet pointing to God, and upward and onward to the Divine Unknown where all truth, order, beauty, love and joy dwell forever under the permanent law and will of Him, and about His central throne. [Applause.]

Mr. Geo. H. Moore, the Librarian of the Historical Society, read, by request, the following letters:

NEW-HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, Wednesday, May 25, 1859.

My Dear Sir: It would be to me a source of satisfaction to accept your invitation to be present at Thursday evening, to the honor of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, and share with the [illegible] in their tribute to the great [illegible] Alexander von Humboldt. But I am [illegible] to forego the [illegible] pleasure.

Baron Humboldt was among [illegible] with satisfaction great [illegible] portions [illegible] and publicly [illegible] lively.

By that great [illegible] influence in the world, which [illegible] lived to enjoy.

Having [illegible] the [illegible] of mind [illegible] and, in consecrated service in the cause of [illegible] man has ever surpassed.

By a word from him new fields of [illegible] were opened; and upon his suggestion the most [illegible] societies and enlightened governments [illegible] to carry them with labors. As great, [illegible] and valuable as are the contributions which he [illegible] the general stock of human [illegible] is [illegible] whether those which simply [illegible] waking, are not as valuable as any.

[illegible] and there to commence. Often in [illegible] calling has the "well done" of [illegible] and encouraging [illegible] together with his [illegible].

[illegible] to help on a good work with a good [illegible].

That letter is now before me [illegible] He was just up from a sick bed when it was written; it is scarcely legible, so [illegible] and trembling was the hand that wrote it.

The occasion and of Humboldt [illegible] subject was in the great [illegible] of [illegible] the country has [illegible] the [illegible] observers and chief [illegible] Every undertaking which requires [illegible] feet, the united and [illegible] [illegible] course, the [illegible] of [illegible] stands alone in the [illegible] sky, and then will cast shadows.

So in that of the sun. [illegible] of [illegible] Traveler of the age [illegible] what had been [illegible] everywhere, he perceived this [illegible] and [illegible] system.

It was then that this great man [illegible] was; and it was then that the [illegible] of his [illegible] life were spread before and [illegible] with a power that will remain by and [illegible] will remain in with the greatest [illegible] in the memory of all true-hearted men.

Who more than I have cause to honor the [illegible] a friend, and to whom would the privilege of [illegible] the honors you propose to the illustrious [illegible] more grateful than to [illegible]

Very [illegible] yours, [illegible]

Daniel W. Fiske, Esq., Secretary, [illegible]

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts, May 24, 1859.

Dear Sir: I [illegible] that the proposition for my presence at your meeting [illegible] powerful [illegible] and from being [illegible] an occasion which excites my warmest sympathy.

Please accept my acknowledgments for the [illegible] and believe me, very respectfully yours, [illegible]

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, May 25, 1859.

Dear Sir: Your esteemed favor of May 24 [illegible] to my father, is now before me. [illegible]

My father left New-Haven a few days since for an absence in Massachusetts, and will not return probably for a month or more. I shall [illegible] your letter to him. I know how cordially he would unite with your [illegible] in the honoring of the memory of the great and [illegible] and scientific of this age.

Yours with high regard, [illegible]

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, May 25, 1859.

Dear Sir: I am gratified with the invitation which has been extended to me by the [illegible] to join in honor to the illustrious [illegible] and doubt whether I shall be able to be present on the occasion. Yours, respectfully, [illegible]

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, May 25, 1859.

Dear Sir: I have received your invitation to be present at a meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, on the 24th of May, in commemoration of the late Alexander von Humboldt.

I have delayed acknowledging this invitation in the hope that by this time I might find the condition of my health such as to enable me to accept it, and to take such part in the proceedings of the meeting as might be [illegible] and, I regret to say, that is not the case. I [illegible] a [illegible] to which I was [illegible] [illegible] of my [illegible] to be present on so memorable [illegible] have been allowed to offer at your meeting my humble tribute to the memory of the illustrious Humboldt. Received with his revolutions, and, I [illegible]

the movements of society, with language, commerce and [illegible] represented the different [illegible] in man almost like the shifting [illegible] to that time. Humboldt's tendency in this respect seems to lead to its sphere wholly dissimilar to the view which his friend Ritter takes of geography in connection with history. Humboldt, it would seem, could hardly be expected to stand in a different relation to the natural sciences. He was, with all his erudition and the greatness of his knowledge, eminently a social man. I have found a passage in a paper written by a diplomatist and highly cultivated writer, Varnhagen von Ense, which I feel sure will be listened to with interest. Von Ense describes his sojourn in Paris in 1840, and says:

"In the salons of Metternich (at that time Austrian Ambassador near the Court of St. Cloud) I saw Humboldt only as a brilliant and admired meteor—to myself I hardly found time to present myself to him, to whisper into his ear a few of those names which no a right to a personal acquaintance with him. Only once enjoyed, in such a desired, the satisfaction, the admiration of the most opposite parties, [illegible] seat of all in power to serve him. Napoleon [illegible] serve him. He knows Humboldt as a shrewd thinker, a man of a way of thinking, and whose opinion, cannot but the Emperor and his Court, and the high [illegible] in the State, have never denied the impression they received by the presence of this [illegible] by the power of knowledge and the [illegible] which seems to stream from it in every direction. The learned of all nations are proud of [illegible] high associate, all the Germans of their country [illegible] and all the liberals of their fellow." * * *

[illegible] rarely been vouchsafed, continues Von Ense, to a man in such degree as to Humboldt, to stand forth in individual independence and always equal to himself, at one and the same time, in scientific activity and in the wildest social and international intercourse, in the [illegible] of minute inquiry and in the almost confusing [illegible] of the society of the day; but I know of no one who, with all this, has entwined, throughout his whole life, to promote the progress and welfare of our race, so [illegible] and with such ample success."

So far von Ense. This picture is, doubtless, true, but we ought not to recall it to our memory without remembering at the same time one of his most prominent characteristics—his simplicity and amenity, so inherent in him that they were never dimmed, so far as I know, by the lustre of his talents or energy of thought. The most perfect image of social refinement which I have to this day in my mind is an early evening party at the villa of William von Humboldt, near the Lake of Tegel. Nature has not done much for that spot, but refined simplicity, courtesy and taste, easy interchange of thought and experience, men of name and women of attractive elegance and high acquirements, young and old, travelers, courtiers, soldiers and students, music, works of art, with green lawns, shrubbery and winding paths along smooth water and waving fields, are components of that scene in the midst of which the two illustrious Humboldts moved and delighted others as much as they seemed to be gratified, giving and receiving as all the others did, never condescending, never indicating a consciousness that they encouraged the timid, but showing how gladly they received additional knowledge from every one. There are men here around me, of honored names in those sciences which Humboldt cultivated more especially as his own. I hope they will indicate to us how he infused a new spirit into them—how he immeasurably extended them, how he added discoveries and original conceptions; but I, though allowed to worship these sciences in the peristyle only, and not as a consecrated priest, crave permission to say a few words even on this topic. Some fifteen years ago, Humboldt presided over the annual meeting of naturalists, then held at Berlin. In his opening speech he chiefly discoursed of the merits of Linnæus. He knew of Linnæus as Hannibal knew of Salamis and Thermopylæ; for the life of the great Swede overlapped by some ten years that of Humboldt, and all he there said of Linné seems to me to apply to himself with far greater force and on an enlarged scale. In that speech, too, I remember he quoted his friend Schiller. Humboldt was, in a marked manner, of a poetic temperament. I do not believe that without it he would have been able to receive those living impressions of nature, and to combine what was singly received, in those vivid descriptions and language so true and transparent, that they surprise the visitor of the scenes to this day. He had that constructive imagination—I do not speak now of inventive fancy—without which no man can be great in any branch, whether it belong to nature or to history. But yesterday, an officer of our Navy, whose profession has made him well acquainted with South America, by sea and land, with the Andes—one of the monuments of our illustrious man—told me that he knew of no descriptions, or rather characteristics, so true to living reality, as *Humboldt's Views of Nature*, which he had perused and enjoyed on the spot. The power of collocation and shrewdness of connection, the knowledge of detail and the absence of a desire to perceive things according to a system, the thirst for a knowledge of the life of nature, and the constant wish to make all of us share in the treasures of his knowledge—his lucid style, which may raise his Cosmos to a German classic—these seem to me to characterize Humboldt in his studies of Nature, besides all that which he has done as a professional naturalist. Humboldt's name and life may be termed, with strict propriety of language, international. He read and spoke English and Italian. He spoke and wrote Spanish with care and correctness, and French almost as well as German; he lived for entire periods of many years in Paris, and counted many French among his best friends, yet not at the expense of patriotism. In that very speech at Berlin, which has been mentioned, he dwells with pleasure on the penetrating effect which the German mind has exercised on all the physical sciences, no less than in the mental branches. Humboldt was a dweller in kingly palaces—a courtier, if you choose, and the son of a courtier—without a taint of servile flattery or of submission. He was rather the honored guest of royalty. He loved liberty, and considered it a necessary element of our civilization. He was a sincere friend of substantial, institutional freedom. His mind often travelled to this country, and that he loved America, sometimes with sadness, is sufficiently shown, were it not otherwise well known, by the singular love which the Americans bore him. To me that little piece of news was inexpressibly touching, which simply informed us that our Minister in Berlin, with the Americans now present at that city—a cluster of mourners from afar—formed part of his funeral procession—the only foreign nation thus represented. In his simplicity and genial warmth he did what many a bold man would have hesitated to do. I was present as a young and distant listener, when at Rome, immediately after the Congress of Verona, the King of Prussia, Humboldt and Niebuhr conversed on the affairs of the day, and when the last mentioned spoke in no flattering terms of the political views and antecedents of Arago, who, it is well known, was a very advanced republican of the Gallican school, an uncompromising French democrat. Frederic William the Third simply abominated republicanism, yet when Niebuhr had finished, Humboldt said, with a sweetness which I vividly remember, "Still, this monster is the dearest friend I have in France." Humboldt had all his brother's views of the necessity of the highest university education and of the widest possible popular education, and he gave impulse to many a scientific, historical or ethnological expedition, fitted out even by foreign governments, for he was considered the counselor of all. But I cannot dwell here any longer on his versatility and manifold aptitudes. It is proved by the literature of almost every branch. If we read Barth on Central Africa, we find Humboldt; if we read Say's Political Economy, we find his name; if we study the history of the Nineteenth Century, we find his name in the diplomacy of Prussia and France; if we read general literature we find his name in connection with Schiller and Madame de Staël; if we look at modern maps we find his isothermal lines; if we consult Grimm's Dictionary of the German language we find Humboldt as authority. That period has arrived to which Cicero alluded in the memorable exclamation, "Oh, Solon, Solon, Solon," and we are now allowed to say Humboldt was one of the most gifted, most fortunate, and most favored mortals—favored even with comeliness, with a brow so exquisitely formed that irrespective of its being the symbol of lofty thought, it is pleasant to look upon in his busts, as a mere beautiful thing—favored even in his name, so easily pronounced by all nations which were destined to pronounce it. When we pray not only for the kindly fruits of the earth, but also, as we ought to do, for the kindly fruits of the mind, let us always gratefully remember that he who gives all blessed things has given to our age and to all posterity such a man as Humboldt.

The Hon. Judge Daly submitted a series of resolutions, which he prefaced with some eloquent and pertinent remarks.

SPEECH OF PROFESSOR BACHE.

The resolutions were seconded by Professor Bache, who, having apologized for being unprepared to address the assemblage, proceeded to draw a parallel between Humboldt and Arago, in the course of which he awarded the highest praise to both, and related some personal reminiscences of an interesting character, regarding the former. Having spoken of Humboldt's contributions to the science of the age, he proceeded to remark that one of the most voluble speakers he had ever heard in private life was Baron von Humboldt—one of the most agreeable speakers, too; full of anecdote and sometimes indulging in a little fun. We could hardly think that he could be funny, but he was. He (Professor Bache) remembered Humboldt telling him with great glee a curious story about Dr. Haun, who being once pursued by the police of Berlin, removed from his person certain dangerous documents, which he concealed in the head of the statue of the King in Humboldt's parlor, and that statue was in the parlor where he (the Professor) was, and Humboldt pointed it out to him. When Humboldt spoke in English, an American or Englishman could follow him, but he doubted whether many foreigners could; when he spoke in French, an ear entirely accustomed to the French language had the greatest difficulty to keep up with him; but when it was in German, it was a race horse speed absolutely. Did this seem like trifling? It was connected with an amiable character; was the sign of an outspoken, kind man—a man who could remember a child on a Christmas eve, who could invite her to a Christmas party, in which she would find the little presents for herself upon the Christmas tree. [Applause.] The figure of Humboldt rose before him as he knew him then. That beautiful statuette from Rauch gave an admirable conception of the man, even to that curious expression of his gray eye which made one sometimes fearful to approach him; a looking down of the eye, the lids falling over, and a closing of the lids—such as some near-sighted people have—which made the observer think he did not see the whole of that man's soul. But one had only to hear his voice to know it all. It was a sweet, musical, sincere voice. He was not one of those men who said one thing and thought another. When Humboldt was heard to speak, his soul was heard. We knew his heart. This was why his contemporaries loved him; this was why his King loved him; this was why we loved him so. [Applause.] With a mind like his, some men might think himself a master. Price $24 and $30 per dozen. Store No. [illegible] Greenwich st., corner of Murray.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in the market, or money refunded.

P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 629 Broadway.

[illegible]

WAREHOUSE OF THE
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
[illegible] attention to their extensive and varied assortment of [illegible] HATS, [illegible] of BEAUTY [illegible]

[illegible] YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S STRAW HATS [illegible] more charming than our STRAW HAT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—neat and jaunty—a [illegible] and most decidedly
THE HAT OF THE SEASON.
WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 510 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)

Notice.

O. J. WOOD & CO.
Have removed from No. 213 to
No. 444 Broadway, New-York.

In consequence of the very large number who prefer to buy Professor Wood's Hair Restorative from the manufactory direct, the proprietors have resolved to make a feature of their business hereafter, and will now be most happy to see all their lady and gentleman patrons, and to give them all the information in their power, at their new store, No. 444 Broadway.

The number of years Professor Wood's Hair Restorative has been before the public, and the manner in which it has sustained its reputation, as shown by the constantly increasing demand for it, renders it unnecessary at this late day to detail its merits. Suffice it to say, it is no late effort, in imitation of some other, stimulated by its success, but a scientific and well established preparation for restoring the color and growth of the hair, eradicating dandruff, preventing the hair falling out, and a general rectifier of all affections of the hair and scalp.

Maraville. Maraville. Maraville.
The most wonderful preparation known
FOR DESTROYING DANDRUFF;
CURING BALDNESS;
RELIEVING SICK HEADACHE;
PREVENTING THE HAIR FROM FALLING OUT,
AND PRODUCING GLOSSY CURLS.
Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers, and by the Proprietors. Price, 50 cents.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Will be Issued This Day,
By GENIN, No. 507 Broadway,
THE HUDSON HAT,
A light, dashing, dressy
Beaver Cassimere,
AT THREE DOLLARS,
Designed to be
The Popular Hat of the Season.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 403 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agents wanted.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

English Furnitured Carpets!—Crossley & Son's Velvet Carpets, $1 12½ to $1 50 per yard. Crossley & Son's Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 75c., 87c., 90c., $1. Beautiful three-ply Carpetings, elegant Ingrain Carpets, 36c., 40c., and 50c. per yard. Floor Oil Cloth, 20c., 25c., 30c., 37½c., 50c. to $1, from 1 to 8 yards wide. Window Shades, Rugs, Table and Piano Covers, Druggets, and at very low prices, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

Rupture Cured.—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

The most stylish and dressy Summer Clothing WORN ARE THE CAPE DUSTERS AND FINE SILK WARP ALPAGGA COATS FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DRUMGOLD AND PRICE, NO. 344 BROADWAY; WELL MADE, TASTY AND CHEAP.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

Ladies' Splendid Gaiters With and Without Heels, at 12s. to 20s.; charming slippers 5s. to 14s. For lovely boots and shoes for children, ladies, remember MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

If demand is the measure of superiority, WHITE'S pearl and blue cassimere Hats excel all others in the market. No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Summer Hats—Light, elegant, in all their varieties, at the lowest City prices. Beautiful Straws for Misses and children. First premium awarded. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

[illegible]

[illegible] daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of this City.

Satterlee—Satterlee.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 1, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, George E. Satterlee, of this City, to Sarah, adopted daughter of Dr. R. S. Satterlee, U. S. A.

Mott—Edgar.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., John W. Mott to Mary Bellis, daughter of James M. Edgar, all of this City.

Haselhurst—Bogart.—On Rye, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, May 31, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Pillsbury, Mr. Leonard Haselhurst, Jr., of New-York, to Miss Emma, daughter of A. L. Bogart, Esq., of Rye.

Kirby—Haviland.—On Quaker Hill, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. A. Y. Valentine, Mr. George B. Kirby to Miss Fannie C. Haviland, daughter of Willis H. Haviland, Esq., all of Pawling.

Haven—Marvin.—At Fort Washington, on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. J. Howard Smith, George Griswold Haven to Emma Walton, daughter of Isaac P. Martin.

Smith—Morgan.—At Bronxville, East Chester, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 25, by the Rev. David Smith, D. D., of Durham, Conn., Alfred E. Smith to Miss Julia R. Morgan, eldest daughter of Chas. Morgan, Esq., all of Bronxville.

Jaquenod—Murray.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, June 2, by the Rev. Dr. Riddle, Mr. Adolphe Jaquenod, of Brooklyn, to Miss Kate Murray, eldest daughter of W. G. Murray, Esq., of the former place.

Vail—Mundy.—At Metuchin, N. J., on Thursday, June 2, by the Rev. Gardiner Spring Plumley, John G. Vail to Miss Matilda A. Mundy.

Calhoun—Gilbert.—In Fall River, Mass., on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. E. Thurston, Mr. Henry Calhoun, of New-York, to Miss Lucia Isabella Gilbert, daughter of A. Gilbert, Esq., of Fall River.

DIED.

Colgate.—In this City, on Thursday, June 2, Miss Sarah Colgate, daughter of the late William Colgate, in her 44th year.

The friends of the family, without further notice, are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 22 East 23d st.

Perry.—In this City, on Thursday, June 2, Harriet E., wife of Lieut. M. C. Perry, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Doctor J. Allen Taylor, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, 5th av., on Saturday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

Wolsey.—In this City, on Friday, May 20, after an illness of three weeks, Joseph I. Walbron, formerly of Poughkeepsie.

His remains were removed to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

Woolley.—In this City, on Thursday, June 2, Caroline S., wife of Stephen B. Woolley, aged 31 years, 4 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 161 West 30th st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Bridgeport papers please copy.

McLaughlin.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 31, Catharine Mary Teresa, daughter of Peter and Ann McLaughlin.

Her funeral will take place at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, from the residence of her parents, No. 161 West 11th st., to St. Joseph's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated, thence to the Cathedral Burial Ground, Prince-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

Starr.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 31, Catharine, wife of Lorenzo Starr, and daughter of the late John A. Mildeberger.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral without further invitation, on Friday, June 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., from No. 11 Ashland-place, Perry-st.

Brown.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 2, of consumption, Alexander Brown, eldest son of Hamilton and Charlotte Brown, aged 21 years and 12 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 123 Sackett st., South Brooklyn.

Buckmin.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, June 2, Eliza, wife of Thomas P. Bucklin, and daughter of Capt. William Comstock, of Providence, R. I., aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her husband, No. 19 Columbia st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, 4th inst., without further invitation.

Foss.—At Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, June 1, the Rev. William Jay Foss, Pastor of the Cannon-st. M. E. Church, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral services at the Church on Friday, June 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Campbellville for interment.

Minns.—At Wilkesbarre, Penn., on Wednesday, June 1, Mr. Joshua Minns, in the 68th year of his age.

Woodward.—In Woodbridge, N. J., on Thursday, June 2, Sarah M., wife of H. N. Woodward, Jr., in the 42d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, June 4, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Tuthill.—At Waymart, Penn., on Thursday, May 19, Josiah Tuthill, formerly of Orange County, N. Y., in the 49th year of his age.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY.
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING:
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS, AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $8 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and more reasonable terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S
SARSAPARILLA,
OR
THE GREAT RENOVATOR OF THE BLOOD,
AND THE
SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR BRUTENESS
OF THE BRAIN AND
ALL FORMS OF CHRONIC DISEASES.
When the blood becomes diseased or corrupt, when there is a lack of energy, disease or carelessness, when the system is out of a healthy action, use
DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA
TO
RENEW THE BLOOD,
carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach,
REGULATE THE BOWELS,
and impart a tone of vigor to
THE WHOLE BODY.
Buy that only which has on the outside wrapper the signature of "JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist," printed on green paper and pasted on the outside wrapper, also the signature of "S. P. TOWNSEND" on the engraved label of each bottle.
ALL OTHERS ARE WORTHLESS.
Principal Depot, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

WHITING, TAYLOR & CO.'S NEW SEWING MACHINE,
DEPOT NO. 343 BROADWAY.
By recent judicial decisions the patent of Elias Howe, Jr., on the eye-pointed needle and shuttle has been declared public property. In view of this we have decided to pay Mr. Howe a tariff, and now offer the public the advantage of this by reducing the price of the Wood Machine
FIVE DOLLARS FROM THIS DATE.
We not only guarantee every one the right to use these Machines, but that they will do the best of work that can be done on any Sewing Machine.
PRICE FROM $45 TO $115.
WHITNEY & LYON.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,
FROM
DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE,
as used at the
Imperial Tables of the Continent of Europe.
A PERFECTLY PURE AND DELICATE WINE,
at a moderate price, and admirably adapted for family use.
Sold by
nearly every leading Hotel and dealer throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

CARPETINGS.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 404 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring importations of the following low rates:
Velvet and Medallions, best English.. 12s. to 13s. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English.. 4s. to 11s. per yard
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles.... 4s. to 5s. per yard
Floor Oil Cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

!!! ! DEATH TO ALL VERMIN ! !!!
"COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S" BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Insects, &c.,
THE
[only infallible remedies known.]
10,000 boxes sold per week in New-York alone.
!!! Beware !!! of Spurious Imitations. Examine each box, bottle or flask, and take nothing but "COSTAR'S."
Principal depot, No. 416 Broadway, New-York.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Builders' hardware, of every description, at the lowest prices. Agents for Roch's porcelain goods—porcelain door-knobs, porcelain shutter-knobs, cream-jugs for restaurants.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 69 John-st.
New-York.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED
In the best manner
AT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.
By the finest London and Geneva workmen, at
G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.
FORMERLY NO. 17 WALL-ST.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.
Grease spots, paint, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by REGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE.
REGEMAN & CO.,
ce, 141, 209, 211 and 750 Broadway.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES.
Price from $20 to $125.
Admirably adapted for all FAMILY and MANUFACTURING purposes. The public is respectfully requested to call and examine them, at No. 430 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., N. Y. Agents wanted.

THE WILLCOX & GIBBS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
The most rapid, noiseless, and reliable machine for family use, hitherto produced. Salesrooms No. 505 Broadway.

of a scientific physician and [illegible] only 25 cents. Wholesale Depôt No. 15 Beekman-st. Sold by Druggists.

BEST FRENCH YOKE
SHIRTS.
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
SIX FOR FIFTY DOLLARS, OR $1 00 EACH.
READY MADE, ALL SIZES, IN CUSTOM STYLE OR TO ORDER.
MADE OF BEST YORK MILLS MUSLIN, AND FINE LINEN,
AND WARRANTED AS GOOD A SHIRT AS SOLD IN RETAIL STORES AT $2 50 EACH.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, $2 EACH.
Best Three-Ply Linen Collars, $1 25 per dozen.
Patent Reversible Collar, 50 per doz.
English Silk Neck Ties, First Cost, 25c. to 50c. each.
WHOLESALE DEALERS SUPPLIED.
P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good Shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen of $18 fine Shirts:

20 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$2 95
7 yards of fine linen, at 50c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	9 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton 50c.	1 50
Profit	2 05
Total	$18 00

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No. 387 Broadway, up stairs,
Between White and Walker sts.

FERRY FARE REDUCED TO WILLIAMSBURGH.
BROOKLYN FERRY COMPANY.
FARES OF FARE.
From James st., New-York, to South 7th-st., Williamsburgh:
Foot passengers, 1 cent each and a ticket to return.

One-horse business wagon or cart, with ordinary load or light	[illegible]
Two-horse market wagon, loaded or light	10
One-horse market wagon, loaded or light	6
Two-horse wagon, loaded with loose hay	12
Two-horse wagon, loaded with pressed hay	12
Two-horse pleasure carriage	12
One-horse pleasure carriage, gig or sulky	10
Hog, sheep or calf, each	2
Neat cattle, each	3

JAMES MURPHY, President.
Office of the Brooklyn Ferry Co., June 1, 1859.

FURNITURE.
CHAS. A. HAZLITON,
(Late STILWELL & HAZLITON)
At the old stand, No. 455 Broadway,
would invite the attention of
FURNITURE BUYERS
to his Stock of
PARLOR, DINING AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE,
of the latest styles and best workmanship.
NOW OFFERING AT PRICES LOWER
THAN AT ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.
Also—PATENT SPRING BEDS,
PURE CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES, &c., &c.

A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE ONLY $5.
BARTLETT'S PATENT NOVELTY SEWING MACHINES.
Wholesale and retail at No. 478 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale and retail at No. 108 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

SAVE YOUR GARDEN, FURS AND DRY Goods from Moths. In putting away clothes, laying carpets, &c., sprinkle freely with LADY'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER. It is natural death to everything of the insect species. Moths will not come near it. It is about your carpets, bedding, closets, &c., it is perfectly clean. Use wherever should put it in all furniture; Clothiers, dry goods merchants, manufacturers, farmers and gardeners should use freely.

Moths in furs, beware lest they
Roches crawling on your floor,
Rats and mice in barns and sheds,
These shall never plague you more,
Lyon with his Powder slays
All the insects that annoy;
And his Pills, beyond all praise,
Worst rat and mouse destroy.

Lyon's Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, vine-bugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are such death to rats and mice everywhere.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARE, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, N. Y.
Stores, ships and public buildings cleared of vermin by contract.

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ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
CONTAINS
Nearly seventy fine railway maps, with accurate, monthly account of railways and their progress, sale and account, monthly account of new inventions, conditions and incidents of travel, &c., &c. Neatly fitted for the pocket of the traveler, and in every respect the best and cheapest periodical of 32 pages, at all the Bookstores, and upon the cars throughout the United States and the Canadas. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

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CHAS. A. MAYO,
No. 7 Vesey-st., near Greenwich, Fitler Building,
Offers for sale
Messina Lemons, Malaga Grapes, Figs, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Pecans, Brazil Nuts, Cocoanuts, Pineapples, Plantains, Bananas, Pomegranates, Tamarinds, Citrons, Orange Peel, Preserved Ginger, Sardines, Anchovies, Olives, Capers, Pickles, Sauces, Cayenne Pepper, Mustard, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Cassia, Saleratus, Cream Tartar, Sal Soda, Castile Soap, Starch, Rice, Farina, Tapioca, Sago, Arrowroot, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Maccaroni, Macaroni, Macaroni, Mac

FOR SALE.

W. L. SEYMOUR,

REAL ESTATE BROKER

AND

GENERAL AUCTIONEER.

W. L. SEYMOUR would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to attend to SALES AT AUCTION of REAL ESTATE and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction, he would offer his services to the PUBLIC. SALES of PROPERTY, both in the CITY and COUNTRY, promptly attended to. Office No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

ATTRACTIVE VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

There for sale, adjoining Columbiaville, Long Island, the most attractive village of South city Ferry, a very attractive residence, with eleven rooms, finished in the most complete manner for comfort and elegance, together with nine acres of ground. This house, which has been built but a short time, occupies one of the most commanding views about New-York; omnibus running by the house every hour, and the projected Grand street line will run directly in front of the yard. Property cannot easily make a mistake. Price $6,000 for the whole.

ROBERT H. GALLAGER, No. 81 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE FIRST-CLASS FOUR story brown stone front houses Nos. 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Nos. 42 and 44 are rented to first-class tenants at $1,500, on a lease; 46 and 48 are all out in the hands of owner last month, and are for sale or will put in good order for market, or would be exchanged for a first class store in Chambers or Warren sts., or for a farm near on the Hudson. For terms, apply to the owner, R. G. RIDDER, No. 200 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th av., in the row of brown stone front houses of the south side of 46th st.; house 20x56, four stories and basement; has all the improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to R. G. RIDDER, No. 200 Pearl-st., or on the premises, No. 48 West 46th-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE TWO STORY FRAME dwelling house with three lots, on east side 31 av., 100 feet by 100 feet depth, corner 106th st., adjoining the Harlem Railroad depot. Terms liberal. Apply to D. KNUCKOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY black-stone brown-stone front houses, well located on west side of 8th-st., finished with all the modern improvements. Price $18,500 and $19,000. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 48 West 46th-st., house, 20x56; has the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to R. G. RIDDER, No. 200 Pearl-st., or on the premises, No. 48 West 46th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 32d-st., 100 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the rent amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot south-side 26th-st., 25 feet west of 7th-ave. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 215 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN JERSEY CITY.—Our full sized lots of land on the northeast corner of Washington and Wayne sts.; within four or five minutes' walk of the depôt and ferry; and in the most of the most desirable quarter. Gas and water connections. Apply to THOMAS W. JAMES, Attorney at Law, No. 6 Commercial Buildings, Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—SEVERAL country seats, farms and 21 lace residences, situated on the Hudson River, Long Island Sound and in New-Jersey. Also, several City residences, desirably located, together with other property within City and Brooklyn, by GALD WELL & JAMES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS IN West Hoboken, situated on Palisade-av., opposite 50th and 51st sts. in New York; 25 minutes' walk from the Hoboken Ferry. Stages run regularly. Location healthy and view magnificent. Apply to A. H. WATSON, West Hoboken, or at No. 238 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FARM NEAR NEW-YORK—A splendid City property, improved. Address J. J. S., Box No. 115 Times Office. Brokers need not apply.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND FLOORING MACHINE, to dress, plane 24 inch. Also, a good billiard table. Will exchange for a top wagon and harness. Inquire of J. MILLER, No. 29 West Broadway, or at No. 24 Spruce st. W. J. WALKER.

FOR SALE—IN BRICK CHURCH, THE REV. Dr. Bethune and the Rev. Mr. Hoge. Pew No. 79, in the middle aisle. Price $600. Possession immediately. Address Box No. 104 Times Office.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 646 Broadway. The chambers are divided into a front [illegible]

TO LET OR SELL, AT A BARGAIN—A [illegible] house, with [illegible] finished in modern style, marble trimmings, [illegible] in front. All the gas fixtures will be left in the house; everything in complete order. The reason for selling, my family is going into the country. Possession [illegible] Inquire at No. 1,150 Broadway, corner 27th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 25, WITH basement and cellar, No. 216 Williams-st., and workshop in the rear building, 30 feet by 40, 10 windows in [illegible] Also, No. 204 Williams-st., the 4th and 5th floors of the 4th Ward Bank, 50 feet by 100 feet, manufacturing purposes. Inquire of E. F. GILMOLY, No. 70 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH [illegible] in rear, in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, containing [illegible] rooms, hard walls, marble mantels and [illegible] Rent, $[illegible]. Apply to R. D. [illegible]

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND [illegible] of Harrison st. Superior location for [illegible] business. Apply to WHITE & VAN [illegible] on the premises or at the corner of Hudson and [illegible]

TO LET—TWO ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSES, [illegible] and 8 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn, built in modern style, with all the improvements. Enquire of [illegible] KELDEY & LOUGHLIN, Coal Office, No. 12 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., in perfect order for the month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to W. A. RIDDER, No. 200 Pearl-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERICAN families, the dwelling containing 12 rooms, with [illegible] Orders every day, in the modern houses in 14th, 16th, 18th, between 5th and 6th ave. Apply at the office, No. 24 West 16th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 76 FRANKLIN-STREET, [illegible] Broadway; would also divide the house into 2 stores if desired. Apply to SHELDON, HOYT & CO., No. 16 Warren-st.

TO LET—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION, PART of a house in Morris-st., near the Hudson-place; [illegible] the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, or No. 11 Sixth-st., near 6th-av.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY 1, 1860, OR LONGER, IF [illegible] the three-story and basement stone house, No. [illegible] West 20th-st. For terms, which are very reasonable, inquire of S. SEAATS, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 51.

TO LET—IN GARMANSVILLE, A HANDSOME [illegible] in perfect order. Immediate possession. Rent cheap. Inquire of JOHN D. CHEVALIER, No. 639 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR A TERM—WITH OR WITHOUT THE furniture, the 3 story house No. 50 West 11th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. Apply at the National Bank, No. 39 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—FROM TWO TO FIVE YEARS, A first class brown stone front house with all the modern improvements, in 20th-st., between 5th and Madison av. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 18 East 20th-st.

BOARDING-HOUSE—THE LEASE AND FURniture of which is to be sold, is contains nineteen [illegible] situated in a very busy [illegible] Tribune Office.

HOUSE TO LEASE NEAR MADISON-PARK. [illegible] English basement house [illegible] will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. Apply to C. C. & E. M. TABER, No. 18 Wall-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, 6 suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose, and occupied for the last six years by a first-class School. Office to let in the same building, which [illegible] Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the [illegible]

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BROOKLYN HOUSE, in exchange for a handsome residence, situated at Tarrytown, N.Y. Full particulars and a photograph of the place may be found at W. L. SEYMOUR'S, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

DESK ROOM WANTED—IN FINE STREET OR vicinity, suitable for real estate business. Address, stating terms and location, Box No. 101 Times Office.

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THE HARMONY FIRE

AND

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

Have removed their Offices to

NO. 49 WALL-ST.,

Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $150,000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as usual, on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.

R. G. OLDVER, Secretary.

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THOMAS DIXON,

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Removed to No. 48 William-st., near Fine.

Sporting Bills on sale.

REMOVAL.—DENIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 102 Pearl to No. 68 Maiden-la., corner Gold-st. place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN DEMNER, [illegible] 20th Ward, at No. 40 Monroe-st., [illegible] will be promptly attended to.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence at Riverside, less than one and one minutes' ride from Chambers-st. station to the house. Eight (8) acres and cash pay.

A large hotel house, (Rutley valley,) equally well suited for a boarding or winter residence; just painted and in perfect order. Has 17 rooms, with some of the conveniences of a City residence. Furnace, water closets, hot and cold water throughout. Good stable, hennery, and carriage house, with room for coachman. Seven acres in good order, and well covered with fruit and shade trees. An excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and all kinds of small fruit cheap here. Rent, $[illegible]

Possession immediately. For terms, inquire of

W. A. BROOCK, No. 46 Murray-st., or to

W. E. DUKE, No. 34 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN STAMFORD, CONN., A VERY desirable country place, consisting of 10 or 31 acres of the best land, in a high state of cultivation, a new and commodious house, with carriage house, barns, ice and other appropriate outbuildings. There is on the place an abundance of fruit, such as apple, pear, peach and quince trees; also, grapes in large quantities, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, &c. The house is situated on elevated ground, near and overlooking Long Island Sound with an extensive view of the surrounding country. Any person wishing to purchase a place of the above description is invited to call and examine the premises. Apply to WM. O. WEED, No. 62 Warren-st., New-York; or MALTBIE WEED, on the premises, about one mile from the depôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—On sale for sale, at Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36 built by days work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¼ acres and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 341 Pearl-st., or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE 1½ MILES from the Jersey City Ferry, in a delightful neighborhood on Bergen Heights, New-Jersey, (near the Rev. Dr. Taylor's church.) A commodious two-story frame house and attic, with tower and piazza in front and rear, newly and tastefully finished, stables, &c., with two acres of land, fruit and forest trees, commanding an extensive view of surrounding country, lately the residence of John J. Ackerman, deceased. The furniture nearly new, for sale at a bargain. The above is on a stage route where conveyances pass every fifteen minutes. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of W. A. KISSAM, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A DOUBLE COTTAGE-HOUSE, containing 11 rooms, near Astoria; splendid view of the Bay; house nearly new, filled in with brick; marble mantels, and well finished throughout; the grounds contain two acres of land, beautifully laid out; carriage drive, gravelled walks, terraced lawn; a great abundance of choice fruit bearing and ornamental trees; a beautiful hedge fence in thrifty condition; fine barn, stables, carriage-house, open shed, hennery, cow-house, &c., &c., all in good repair; a very complete and genteel residence; accessible hourly by boat or cars. Will be sold at a low valuation, on accommodating terms, or will be exchanged for desirable property in New-York City or Brooklyn. Apply to J. P. HOGARTH, No. 64 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIdence on Staten Island, 4½ miles from Vanderbilt Landing, commanding a fine view of the Lower Bay, Sandy Hook, &c., &c. The house is in perfect order, containing fifteen rooms, with beautiful shade-trees, fruits of all kinds, carriage-house, stables, &c., and six acres of ground attached. These premises are finely situated, and are in perfect order; they will be rented to a good tenant at the very low price of $400. For further particulars, apply to WM. K. VANDERBILT, near the premises, or to WM. A. KISSAM, Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

FOR RENT—POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.—A beautiful country residence on the banks of the Hudson, between Kingston and Saugerties, with a view of Catskill Mountains in the rear; the house is beautifully furnished; the stables are commodious; the vegetable garden is in fine order and everything about the place is attractive and desirable. For health and beauty the situation is unsurpassed. Terms—$125 per month, with the privilege of purchasing. The tenant can be supplied with milk, butter and poultry by the farmer on the place. Apply at No. 27 Amity-st., between 6 and 8 o'clock.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, and stage's passing the door, and 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells-av., well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately. Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN SOUTHfield, Richmond County, Staten Island, known as No. 9 Wright-st.; frame house, two stories and basement, filled in to the peak with brick, contains ten rooms, and is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry at Stapleton landing; the lot is 30 feet by 150, and there is a large quantity of choice fruit on the premises. Price $3,000. For terms and particulars, apply to Mrs. BEASLEY, on the premises, or to ABRAHAM LOTT, Counsellor at Law, No. 3 Front st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry.

FOR SALE AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.—A pleasant country seat, containing twenty two acres of land, a large commodious house and out-houses, barns, &c.; a great abundance of fruit of every description, and everything to make it desirable. The land is in the highest state of cultivation, producing wheat—40 bushels per acre. The crops will be sold with the place, as well as stock and farming utensils. For terms, apply to COOPER & CO., No. 136 Front st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL [illegible] place, which is [illegible] in a romantic [illegible] in perfect order, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to J. SARRETTSON, 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or E. J. SARRETTSON, Hainesville.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE RESIdence in one of the most accessible and healthy villages about New-York, with an acre and a quarter of land, highly improved. Will be sold low, or exchanged on favorable terms, by CALDWELL & JAMES, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—IN GREENWICH, CONN., ON THE NEW-Haven Railroad, 30 miles from the City, a fine country residence, furnished or unfurnished, with one acre of ground, carriage house, &c., only six minutes' walk from the depôt; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to W. M. TIBBS, No. 42 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad depôt; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. R. WILLIAMS, No. 102 Chambers-st.

NYACK, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—FOR SALE—30 acres of land, stocked with grape vines, berries, &c.; building new; 11 rooms in house, view of Hudson, 1 mile distant; 35 miles from City. Apply on premises, of JOHN D. WALDRON.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine view view. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL designs complete, $5 each, by JOHN GAYNOR, Architect of numerous commodious and elegant houses built during 12 years in and about New-York. Office No. 165 Broadway, corner of John-st.

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FIREWORKS—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by RADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 201 Washington-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has chimes of dry rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice dairy and vegetables, and is an eminence which gives a wide view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address G. P. G., Box No. 137 Times Office.

SUMMER BOARDING AND RIDING SCHOOL.—For a young lady, or a family of 10 persons, winning a delightful home in the country for July and August, generous living, and instruction in equestrian exercise, will find it at Fishkill Female Seminary, removed to Hughsonville, near Hudson River and New-Hamburgh station. Address E. P. ACKERMAN, Hughsonville, N. Y.; or E. B. SEAVOSS, at the Park Bank, will be pleased to furnish further particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD.

The Valley House, Steatsburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the Depôt, where trains stop eight times a day. House new; location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, Steatsburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

WANTED—AT KINGSTON, N. Y., 90 MILES from the City, four or five adult boarders, for the whole or part of the Summer, by a private family; terms reasonable; persons attending evangelical churches preferred. House pleasantly situated in the village; accessible by Hudson River Railroad and steamboat Thomas Powell. Call for, or address, X., Box 164 Times Office.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—THE SPRING HOtel at Richfield Springs, will be open for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June; additional accommodations have been added to it. Two Sulphur Water Bathing Houses, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen, belong to the house. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

BOARDING—GOOD AND PLEASANT BOARDing at Croton Falls, within four minutes' walk of the New-York and Harlem Railroad depôt. The morning and evening trains make it desirable for gentlemen doing business in New-York. Inquire of the Messrs. PATTERSON, Croton Falls.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing the comforts of a farm mansion, can find desirable accommodations, immediately, in the large house of the subscriber, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, will have prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND AT NEW-BRIGHTON—Delightfully situated over the water, on York-av., and only three minutes' walk from the ferry landing. Two families and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises. T. DUSN.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED FOR the Summer, with a desirable family, in the beautiful village of Framingham, Mass., 22 miles from Boston, on the Worcester Railroad. For further information, apply to H. K. CORNING, No. 53 10th-st., New-York.

THE FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. Via Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope station, two miles to the Forest House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, every near steamboat and railroad. Desirable accommodations for one or two small families, at moderate prices. Inquire at No. 168 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, A FURNISHED house at Tarrytown. Address P., Box No. 3,991 Post-office.

BOARDING.

WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET, NO. 30.—Pleasant and commodious apartments for a few single gentlemen or a family can be had at this delightful location, with partial or full board.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the depôts, and on an omnibus route. Address B. R., Box No. 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—ALL THE COMFORTS OF A HOME, and reliable, can be had in a first-rate location, in a strictly private family, for a gentleman and wife, with room and bedroom on second floor, and a large room for two gentlemen on third floor, who will appreciate such a rare place. Address V., Box No. 2,063 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A VERY FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at Dr. SHEPARD'S, No. 52 Morton-st., (English basement house,) between Hudson and Bleecker. The location is quiet, and yet convenient to cars. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM, OR SUITE OF Rooms, if desired, nicely furnished, will be let to one or two gentlemen, with or without board. Residence one block east of Broadway, rear the Lafarge House. Address F. W. T., Box No. 146 Times Office.

BOARDING—TO LET WITH BOARD IN A FIRST-class private family, in West 21st-st., near 5th and 6th av., a large front room to a married couple or a single gentleman. [illegible]

BOARDING.—[illegible] No. 2 Greene-av., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING—TRANSIENT OR PERMANENT, AT No. 37 16th-st., two doors east of Union-square. A pleasant suite of rooms on the second floor and one single room to rent. Dinner at 5 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDRoom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS TO let, with board, at No. 46 East 24th-st., near Madison-square; house first class, and replete with all the modern improvements. Reference required.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SUITES OF ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 51 East 22d-st., between 4th and Lexington ave. Dinner at six.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—BOARD FOR A gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen, with delightful rooms, in house No. 26 Willow-st., (near Fulton ferry,) Brooklyn Heights. Terms moderate. Apply on the premises.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken, and where the comforts of home may be realized; location up town, between Lexington and 7th ave. Address, with particulars, WILLETTS, Box No. 123 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A CONVENIENT LOCAtion, either Brooklyn or New-York, for a young man. Single room preferred. Address J. W. H., Madison-square Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—ONE OR TWO CHILDREN to board in an American family where they will be well cared for and have a good home. Call at No. 254 East 10th-st., for one week.

NO. 36 LAIGHT-ST., OPPOSITE ST. JOHN'S PARK.—A furnished front and back parlor on the first and second floors to let, with whole or partial board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or a party of single gentlemen. This is a most desirable situation for Summer, having the privilege of the beautiful Park.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE, OVER SNECKNER'S saloon, two rooms to let to single gentlemen, with breakfast and tea. Persons wishing to engage a good room for next Winter would do well to call. Breakfast from 7 until 9; dinner at 6.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—For two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, at No. 32 Stuyvesant-st., first new house east of 3d-av., at the junction of 9th-st., near Broadway, with all improvements. Family very small and strictly private. Inquire as above.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—A STRICTLY PRIvate family, in West 21st-st., convenient to Broadway, will let, with board, the entire second floor. Could also spare a room on floor above. House modern and rooms large, and have gas, hot and cold water; will be let together or separately. Address W. L., Box No. 111 Times Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM OR ROOM AND bedroom in a private family, to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board if required. Inquire at No. 25 Lamartine place, West 28th-st.

ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR gentlemen and their wives, at No. 30 10th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained. C. SEYMOUR,

No. 371 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN ULSTER AND SULlivan Counties, N. Y. One of 210 acres, 140 improved, building new, well watered and fenced, plenty of fruit trees, &c.; one of 65 acres, mostly improved, building new; one of 116 acres, 60 improved, with good and new buildings, good water privileges, two good new mills close adjoining of 12 acres, all improved. All of the above farms are of excellent quality, and favorably located for a home market for produce, at the highest rates; in vicinity of good roads, churches, schools, &c. Price from $50 to $60 per acre; title good; terms easy. For particulars address M. T. MORSE, Woodbourne, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM IN THE STATE of New-Jersey, Somerset County, near the village of Harlan; a very desirable residence for a person doing business in New-York City. Only 2½ hours' ride by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Most of the buildings new. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. M. SMITH, No. 6 Avenue D.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, two miles from Dover Plains' depôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings; farm, well fed. Apply to DAVID SHELTON, No. 276 6th-av., or ELIAS HIGGINS, on the premises. Address West Dover Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID YOUNG NEWFOUNDland dog; large size; 11 months old—a splendid watch dog. Can be seen at Jumper yard, No. 122 Monroe-st.

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Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.

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N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

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Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Swedes and Hammered Iron.

Refined and English Iron.

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Oval, Half-oval and Half round Iron.

Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.

Horse-shoe Iron, Peru, Stiffs and S S H.

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Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

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FIRE-PROOF WINDOW BLINDS.

Builders and parties about to build are invited to call and examine the above at the office of the Manufacturer's Agents, No. 25 Cedar st., where orders will be received for same. This article is designed to supersede the wood blind for dwellings, stores, &c., either for outside or inside use. While preserving the qualities of the rolling-slat Venetian blind, they are far more durable, less likely to need repair, cost about the same, and are FIRE-PROOF.

Their admitted superiority over any other Blind in use must commend them to universal favor.

LOOK HERE.

LEWIS HARDWARE STORE, No. 169 Canal-st., one and block from Bowery, towards Broadway. A fine assortment of the best Carpenters' Tools, Cut Nails, Housekeepers' Hardware, &c., now opening. Call and examine.

THE LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH the new Patent Ice Breakers; Gifkin's patent and Howe's patent. Buy one, take it home, and try the experiment. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., up stairs.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—500 PACKS, ASSORTed numbers, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonality of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonality of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, laying out Central Park as a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 4, 1856—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties and persons [illegible] of the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, shown on a map or plan of said Central Park, now on file in the office of the Clerk of the City of New-York, and described in the schedules hereinafter mentioned, that the Commissioners appointed to make the estimate of the compensation to be made for the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, will meet at the office of the Clerk of the City of New-York, on the 6th day of July, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, or such other day and place as may be fixed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, or any Judge thereof, or any Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, or any Judge thereof, on application of any party interested, after the expiration of ten days from the date hereof, or such other day or days thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all these lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 11, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.

RICHARD BUSTED, Counsel to the Corporation.

And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF MONROE, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES RUBENS against JACOB PICARD, Henry W. Vail, Constant Pequignot, Auguste Pequignot, William M. Bliss, Charles S. Douglass, William A. Wheelock, Austin H. Kelly, David M. Dorsival, T. Sawonde Harper, Elisee Magnin, Jaques Gueoin, Edward L. Theplat, Paul A. Brez, James A. Husband, Stephen M. Shurtleff, and Lewis Fechenbach (assignees of Jacob Picard). To the above named Defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Charles Rubens, Plaintiff, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of said County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at the City of Rochester, Monroe County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service, or the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated, Rochester, Aug. 18, 1858.

DANFORTH & TERRY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

my4-lawfwP Rochester, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—CITY, COUNTY AND STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN M. SCOTT, Plaintiff, against WASHINGTON L. GILROY and MARY, his wife, Defendants. To the Defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall in said City, on the 9th day of May instant, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City, County and State aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated May 10, 1859.

WILLIAM H. SCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney,

my13-lawfwF* No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry Gassmajor, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next. Dated New-York, the 2d day of June, 1859.

PAUL GASSMAJOR,

H. H. SEWALL,

jel-lawfwF* Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, P. J. Joachimsen, No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1859.

CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of

ap1-lawfwF* Jacob Licht

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCHANTS PURPOSES, also DRAFTS ON SIGHT, in sums to suit, payable in the principal towns and Cities of
GREAT BRITAIN, ITALY,
FRANCE, GERMANY,
SPAIN, RUSSIA,
PORTUGAL, SWEDEN,
SWITZERLAND,
AUSTRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
GREECE, RIO JANEIRO, JERUSALEM,
MALTA, &c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Mediterranean Ports, on sight or at short date, for sale, in sums to suit.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN THE FORECLOSURE SUIT, [illegible]

NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD, from its terminus, in the CITY of Lawrence, Pennsylvania, [illegible]

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st.,
Purchase, or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

BERRIEN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 16 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Stocks, Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. SELLIGMAN, NO. 76 BEAVER-STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California, on the most favorable terms.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 316 Laws of 1865, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 20th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000 for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are for the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and addressed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. [illegible]

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 7 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, at MARKET RATES, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

ILLINOIS SINKING FUND.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Gamlen & Co., No. 45 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.
JAMES MILLER,
June 2, 1865. Treasurer of Illinois.

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 34 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1865:
Assets Jan. 31, 1865, per Report ..... $[illegible]
Less paid for capital stock ..... [illegible]
Total ..... $[illegible]
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.
For Premiums ..... $[illegible]
For Interest ..... [illegible]
Total ..... $[illegible]
DISBURSEMENTS.
Paid for claims by death and endowment ..... $[illegible]
Paid for Annuities ..... [illegible]
Paid for Dividends ..... [illegible]
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examiners, Advertising, Commissions, Salaries, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c. ..... [illegible]
Cash Assets May 1, 1865 ..... $[illegible]
Which are invested as follows:
Cash on hand and in Bank ..... $[illegible]
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages ..... [illegible]
Amount due from Agents ..... [illegible]
Amount as above ..... [illegible]
Add interest accrued and due ..... [illegible]
Gross Assets ..... [illegible]
Deduct for contingent liabilities ..... [illegible]
Due from Agents (premiums in course of transmission) ..... [illegible]
Total ..... [illegible]
Claims unpaid, $21,000.
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1865 ..... [illegible]
Issued during the quarter ..... [illegible]
Total ..... [illegible]
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and lapsed ..... [illegible]
Policies in force May 1, 1865 ..... [illegible]
(of which 10,557 are for the whole life, [illegible] are Endowment Policies, [illegible] are Term Policies.)
Net increase for the quarter in Policies ..... [illegible]
Viz.: In Life Policies ..... [illegible]
Endowment Policies ..... [illegible]
Decrease in Term Policies ..... [illegible]
Average amount of insurance for each policy of increase ..... $[illegible]
I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
FREDERIC S. WINSTON, LUCIUS HOSMER,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, SAMUEL SLOCUM,
WM. MOORE, RICHARD V. WICKS,
JOSEPH ELLIOT, WM. H. POPHAM,
ROBERT E. M'CURDY, LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON, EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN S. SWIFT, CEPHAS H. HORTON,
WM. L. BUNKER, RAMLIN BLAKE,
WM. BATTY, SAMUEL W. BABCOCK,
JOHN P. STEVENSON, MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN WADSWORTH, DAVID HOADLEY,
ALFRED EDWARDS, HENRY A. SMITHE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN, WM. V. SHADY,
JOHN M. STUART, W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE E. OLARK, GEORGE S. COE,
SAMUEL EPDCOLS, SYL. W. SUTTING,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL, ALEX. W. BRADFORD.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ASTAFF, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MEDICAL BOARD: [illegible] M.D., Medical Examiner.

THE WASHINGTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—NOTICE.—The books for subscription to the capital stock of the above Company will be opened on the 6th June, prox., at the Bank of America, and will remain open until the amount required is subscribed.
JAMES PUNNETT,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON,
THOMAS H. FAILE,
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Jr.,
OLIVER TOD MUNDY, Jr.,
} Commissioners.

This Company will be ready to commence business and issue Policies in the early part of next month (June), applications having already been made for a considerable amount of Life Assurance. It offers the combined advantages of the Mutual Principle with a Guarantee Capital.

TRUSTEES.
Robert B. Minturn, James Punnett,
George Griswold, Jr., Lent F. Morton,
Roland G. Mitchell, Effingham Townsend,
Frederic G. Foster, Cleveland Newbold,
William H. Newman, William F. Mott, Jr.,
Frederick Tracy, John A. Lott,
William H. Aspinwall, Marshall Lefferts,
Henry W. Peck, Gustave Schaub,
Benjamin G. Morris, Wellington Clapp,
George N. Lawrence, Merrill Trimble,
Thomas H. Faile, Joseph Sperwin,
Lewis F. Bentzlin, George A. Robbins.

INSURANCE COMPANY CHARTER FOR SALE.—Granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, authorized capital $100,000. Ready to issue policies of fire, marine and inland risks. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon. For further information address INSURANCE, care of J. M. Fothergill & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

$50,000 CASH CAPITAL.
IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
THOMAS E. AGNEW, sells
TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
cheaper than any other man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Goods delivered free.
THOMAS E. AGNEW,
Importer of Wines and Brandies, Grocer,
Fine old Tea Dealer, wholesale and retail,
No. 280 Greenwich-st., and No. 39 Murray-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND LURIN'S Extracts for flavoring the choicest and best made of jelly, cakes, puddings, jellies, ice creams, &c. Sold by grocers and druggists. HALL, RUCKELL & CO., Proprietors, No. 216 Greenwich-st.

FISH GUANO—FROM THE SUFFOLK WORKS in quantities to suit purchasers, and from 200 to 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 24 Gilt-st.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIPS
DIRECT NEW-YORK.
H. J. VON SANDEN, Commander,
will sail, positively carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, June 10, at 12 M.,
FROM
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $150; second cabin, $90; steerage, $35, including [illegible]
For freight or passage apply to
[illegible]

E. K. LAMMEN & CO.,
[illegible]
Intend to the sailing of the Steamships [illegible] to or from Liverpool by those [illegible] comprising in part the following ships, viz.: TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION, BRADDOCK, MIDDLESEX, VICTORIA, J. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN [illegible], FOXHOUND, PEGASUS, SWITZERLAND, CROSSWRITER, BRANDOCK, CAMBRIA.
The subscribers are also agents for
THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. E. CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
Send or call for circular. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 40 North-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. DUNLAP, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Rose-st.
The ship has five water tight compartments, fastening the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be assured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $80.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will follow the FULTON, and sail July 25.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
OF SAILING PACKETS.
RATES REDUCED TO 37½ CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT.
The superior medium Clipper ship
ARIEL,
WILSON, Master,
is now loading at Pier No. 1 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt despatch. The ARIEL was built in 1862, by Messrs. Westman, Dimon, Bell & Co., of this City, for a fast sailer, having made 300 miles a day for fifteen successive days on her last voyage; is thoroughly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates.
For balance of freight, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., corner William.
Agent at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DERBYSHIRE & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $120
Second Cabin Passage 70
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CALEDONIA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CALEDONIA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 7.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 21.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 28.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 5.
Specie received until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 5, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, July 21, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage from New-York: Cabin, $80 in gold. For freight or passage apply to the Agents, Cabin or London [illegible]
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE fast and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, Captain [illegible] commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, June 4, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations. Through ticket to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $24; Columbus, $21; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to all points in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 15 cents per cubic foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
E. B. CROWELL & CO., No. 36 West-st.

RAILROAD RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, FORTRESS MONROE AND RICHMOND, the steamer [illegible] will leave the above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $5; through rate to Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Goods to go same day. Goods to be delivered, prepaid to freight.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

U. S. PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE DURING war) issued through J. S. MONTS, Notary Public, No. 293 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must apply personally. Original Passport instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, &c., procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—The steamer GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 4 North River, every
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 4 P. M.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin ..... $1 Deck $1
No charge for berths.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or at No. 22 Cortlandt-slip. L. KENNY, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 34 N. R. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Dinner on board. Freight taken, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield and Boston Railroad. Office No. 105 Beekman-st. GEO. W. CORLISS, Agent.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. No freight received after 3 o'clock, and none taken on Saturdays.

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1865, steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher) every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock for Yonkers, Sleepy Hollow, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. Returning will leave Newburgh at 4½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION.—THE FIRST GRAND EXCURSION to Biddle's Grove, Staten Island, will take place on SATURDAY, June 4. The magnificent steamer ERIE, Captain Ben Ray, will leave Chambers st. Pier at 8 o'clock; foot of East River, at 8½ o'clock; Peck-slip at 9 o'clock; Amos st. Pier at 9½, stopping at Chambers st. on the way down. Returning, leave the grove, by the inside route, at 3 o'clock, going outside down.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMER W. G. EDUPHAM, OZEMA, MAGNOLIA, and others, with tugs, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 46 South-st., corner of Pine.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in the genuine French oil and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, Established 1842.

PATENT
EXTENSION TABLES,
(New Improvement.)
WILLIAM HERBERT'S
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 148 and 150 Wooster st., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.—No. 424 Broadway, five doors above Lewis Raynor's Boston. Elegant suites, painted in rosewood, oak, walnut, maple, and ornamented in gold fruit, flowers and leaves, at prices from $35 and upwards. Bureaus in oil or country style, and mattresses furnished without one of these exquisitely beautiful suites. Hair warranted spring hair, &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $35 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 367 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STOOLS AND STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 107 Centre, corner Canal-st.

EXPERIENCE REQUISITE FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 176 Grand, between Ridge and Lewis-sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUPPOSED TO BE TAKEN BY MISTAKE, [illegible] GOVERNOR, leaving Pier No. 4 North River, on Saturday, 27th inst., a black cloth cloak, lined with [illegible]. Any person having the same will oblige by leaving it at No. 10 Cortlandt-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, trains will leave depots as follows (Sundays excepted):
7.00 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.00 A. M. for White Plains.
2.00 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3.30 P. M. for White Plains.
4.30 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5.15 P. M. for White Plains.
6.45 P. M. for White Plains, from Wall-st. Depot.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
6.30 A. M. from White Plains.
7.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
8.45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
9.45 A. M. from White Plains.
11.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1.15 P. M. Mail Train from Albany.
3.15 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
4.15 P. M. from White Plains.
6.15 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
JOHN J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1865.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7 A. M.	6.35 A. M.
9.15 A. M.	7.55 A. M.
1.30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2.30 P. M.
5.30 P. M.	4.15 P. M.
7.45 P. M.	6.40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer Metropolis, Capt. H. M. Glover, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3.45, 5.45 and 7.30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.
Fare from New-York to Calvary Cemetery 10
Fare from New-York to Winfield 15
Fare from New-York to Newtown and West Flushing 20
Fare from New-York to Flushing 25
GLAVAM CHARLTON, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1865, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows: 7 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations, Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Night Express, Passenger, at 6 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 8 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Dansville and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing May 15, 1865.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 1 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 8:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:00 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STEERE, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 15, 1865. Trains will leave Chambers st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:14 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 7:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown 8:45 and 9:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 42d-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:40 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Rail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; here on New-Jersey Accommodation, 11 M., and 3 P. M. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington by 4 A. M. and 4 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 7:15 P. M. for Jamaica.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.
NOTICE.—The Commissioners of the Central Park give notice that a portion of the Park is now completed, and available for persons desiring a short ramble among rocks, lawns and foliage, without going beyond the limits of the City. This finished ground, known as "The Ramble," situated immediately south of the old Receiving Reservoir, is accessible by either the 5th, 6th or 8th Av. Railroads, at an expense of a few cents.
From the terminal of the 6th and 8th Av. Railroads, at 59th-st., it is reached through the unfinished portion of the Park.
At the entrance, on 5th-av., opposite 72d-st., a graveled walk commences, leading directly to "the Ramble;" from this entrance cabs can be had by the 5th-av. Railroad, for the fare of 25 cents.
ANDW. H. GREEN, President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
CENTRAL PARK, June 2, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of BARGOUS BROTHERS is dissolved. The affairs of the late firm will be liquidated by F. A. BRUGUIERE and HENRY CHASSEY.
F. A. BARGOUS,
L. E. BARGOUS.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of BARGOUS & CO. for the purpose of conducting a general shipping and commission business.
L. E. BARGOUS, Jr.,
LOUIS LE COUTEULX,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1865. No. 33 South-st.

THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES OF THE Board of Assessors will meet on FRIDAY, the 2d instant, at 3 o'clock A. M., at the Office of the Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, No. 31 Chambers-st. All parties having business will please attend without further notice.
W. J. PECK,
N. SWIGERT,
R. S. DARRAGH,
} Committee on Taxes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT every power of attorney heretofore given by me to any person or persons whomsoever, with the exception of that given to James C. Ulksbank, has been and is by me revoked and annulled. The said JAMES CRUIKSHANK, of No. 88 Broadway, is my sole and exclusive agent and attorney for every matter and thing whatsoever in the United States of America.
JUNE 1, 1865. JOHN S. GILBERT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN.—That Abraham Hooley, Jr., of Jersey City, New-Jersey, is not authorized in any way, nor has he been since the 7th ultimo, to act as my agent or attorney, in fact in any business of mine whatsoever; nor will I hold myself responsible for any act of his as my agent or otherwise in any manner whatsoever. GEORGE GOODBY.
JERSEY CITY, June 1, 1865.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO PIPE AND STOP-COCK CONTRACTORS.—The Commissioners of the Brooklyn Water Works request offers for the following pipes and pipe connections to be delivered in Brooklyn:
55 tons of cast iron pipes of 4-inch diameter.
850 tons of cast iron pipes of 6-inch diameter.
20 tons of cast iron pipes of 8-inch diameter.
280 tons of cast iron pipes of 12-inch diameter.
475 tons of cast iron pipes of 30-inch diameter.
58 tons of branches, bends, curves, reducers, sleeves and other special castings. State a price for the pipes coated by Smith's patent coal tar varnish, and also without coating.
50 6-inch stop-cocks.
10 8-inch stop-cocks.
25 12-inch stop-cocks.
4 30-inch stop-cocks.
All the stop-cocks above 8 inches in diameter to have an inside attached showing the position of the valve.
The delivery to commence on or before the 15th of July, and the whole to be delivered by the 30th September next.
The specifications governing the character of the articles may be obtained at the Engineer's Office, Brooklyn.
Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th of June next, addressed to the Secretary of the Brooklyn Board of Water Commissioners. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid that they do not deem it for the interest of the city to accept. Bonds will be required for the proper fulfillment of the contract.
No. 616 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Trustees of the Ward, for the erection of the Office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until Saturday, June 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, for substituting iron retiring rooms in place of desks and seats in the assembly rooms of School-house No. 47, in said Ward, the surplus desks to be taken in part payment by the contractor, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, 24 Crosby-st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
SAMUEL HOTALING,
JAMES D. OLYER,
RICHARD C. MCCORMICK,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known cures tan, pimples, freckles, sallowness, barber's itch, chaps, chafes, tender flesh, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE removes hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE for flushed, red and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old establishment, No. 2 Walker-st., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Proprietress. Sold, Springfield; GALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 138 Washington-st., Boston.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR. BATES, DENTIST, inserts indestructible teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 585 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR pounding ice in the refrigerator; it cannot be avoided if you use the common ice pick or mallet, but buy one of GIDDINGS or Rowe's patent ice breakers; you will soon save double its cost in ice. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 209 Pearl-st., up stairs.

TO YACHTSMEN, EXCURSIONISTS OR SUMMER TOURISTS.—TOPPAN & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, offer a new and superior marine glass made expressly for the American Yacht Club, furnished with case and shoulder strap, and altogether indispensable for the full enjoyment of the view by sea or land.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL SERIES OF MUSICAL FANCY DRESS BALLS.
INTERMENT HOUSE.
[illegible] Admission Ticket, [illegible]; Dress Circle and Parquette, $1; Family Circle, 50c.; Gallery, 25c. Tickets [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CONTINUED.
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
OPENING OF THE NEW SEASON
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, June 2,
DEBUT IN AMERICA
OF THE GREAT LYRIC TRAGEDIENNE,
SIGNORA ADELAIDE CORTESI,
[illegible] will make her AGAIN in Rosina [illegible]
NOTE.
The Opera will be produced with a
MAGNIFICENT ENSEMBLE,
SPLENDID SCENERY,
NEW AND GRANDEST COSTUMES,
FULL MILITARY BAND ON THE STAGE,
In addition to the
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Mr. AITOMMAR, the celebrated Harpist, has been engaged for the season, purposely on his instrument.
Conductor ..... MAX MARETZEK

ACADEMY OF MUSIC MATINEE.
SAFFO—PURITANI—SONNAMBULA.
THE FIRST CONTESI MATINEE.
Second appearance in America of the celebrated lyric tragedienne,
SIGNORA ADELAIDE CORTESI,
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, June 4, at 1½ o'clock.
Doors open at 12.
On which occasion a most extraordinary matinée performance will be given, in which the entire opera of Pacini's grand lyric opera
SAFFO,
with CORTESI, Mme. STRAKOSCH, BRIGNOLI, ETC., ETC.
PART II.
The grand scene, including the celebrated Liberty Duet, from I Puritani, sung by the two great artists, Sig. ARODIO and Mme. JUNCA.
PART III.
will conclude the Matinée performance with the last act of
SONNAMBULA.
Madame Cora de Wilhorst, as ..... Amina.
Henry Squiroz, as ..... Elvino.
Arnolfo, as ..... Count Rodolpho.
Conductors, Max Maretzek and M. Strakosch.
Tickets for the Matinée may be had TO-DAY. For the convenience of the ladies, tickets for the Matinée, ($1 each,) may be had of the following places: Anthony of Music; Root, Anthony & Co's, No. 16 Maiden-st.; Dr. Hall's Hotel, Broadway, corner of Bond-st.; Hall & Son's, Broadway, Williamsburg and Long Island; G. Schirmer's, Astor House; Everett House, Fremont House, Clarendon, Nunns & Clark's, Christern's Bookstore, Gonzenheuser's, No. 708 Broadway, Sheridan's Bookstore, No. 1, Astor-pl.; Proxy, No. 313 Fulton-st. Tickets will likewise be for sale at the entrance door of the Academy, for which special purpose four additional ticket offices will be opened.
The doors will be opened at 12 o'clock; the Matinée will commence at 1, precisely. The entertainments of short duration, so that persons from the country may be in time for the cars.
THERE WILL BE NO RESERVED SEATS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
MONDAY, June 5,
FIRST APPEARANCE
OF THE
CELEBRATED SISTERS
ADELAIDE and JOSY
GOUGENHEIM,
Since their recent
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESSES
in
CALIFORNIA and AUSTRALIA,
On which occasion they will appear in
THEIR FAVORITE CHARACTERS
FRANCES STEWART
and
NELL GWYNNE,
in the brilliant fire-and Comedy, by Tom Taylor, author of "Our American Cousin," and Charles Reade, entitled
COUSIN AND STAGE,
as previously enacted by them with the
MOST DISTINGUISHED SUCCESS,
during the course of their professional tour, for more than
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY NIGHTS,
and which has invariably been received by overflowing audiences, with unbounded enthusiasm.
UNBOUNDED APPROBATION
and
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.
Last night but two of the season.
BENEFIT
of
MR. WALCOT.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, JUNE 2,
The entertainment will commence with Planché's fine drama,
THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Dyott, Mr. Wheatleigh, Mr. Rosier, Mr. Young, Mrs. Hery, Miss Kate Gannon, &c., &c., will all appear.
To conclude with the big globe farce of
THE SECRETS.
On which occasion the old favorite and admirable comedian,
Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND,
Will appear in his great character of THOMAS, and sing "Week on Week Not Like Things."
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,
The splendid comedy of MONEY. To conclude with
BOX AND COX.
On MONDAY, June 5,
BENEFIT OF MR. LESTER WALLACK,
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
By kind permission of Mr. Brougham, his most brilliant comedy, ROMANCE AND REALITY.
With other entertainments. Box-book now open.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.
GRAND OPERA.
ANNOUNCEMENT SUCCESSIVE.
BENEFICIE DE MLLE. LAURENCE CHEVALIER.
Premiere representation de
LA SENTINELLE DE NEW-YORK.
Immense success on its acts. Mlle. de Lussan, Mlle. Laurence Cheval

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